CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28762—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1892.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	37 12
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	33 0
Heart Bottle	30 4
C. B.	26 0
Glentronnie	27 4
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 12

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	10th June.
B.L.	SHANNON	4077	800	E. P. Bishop	17th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	24th "
B.L.	THAMES	4078	850	W. A. Seaton	1st July.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th "
B.L.	CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	15th "
†*	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	22nd "
B.L.	ROHILLA	3387	700	J. E. Jephson	29th "
†	SIAM	3038	501	H. T. Weighell	5th Augt.
B.L.	GANGES	4207	800	T. J. Alderton	12th "
†*	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	19th "
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4165	800	W.D.G. Worcester.	26th "
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.L.	PENINSULAR.	4972	1200	A. C. Loggin	9th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	16th " Saturday.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	4972	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
†* These vessels proceed to Aden only and passengers transhipthere to a steamer for Brindisi and London. No passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these steamers.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, & NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo.

June 16th June 30th July 28th.
July 14th August 11th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 6th, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
28th June. 26th July. 23rd August.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 4, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	4,200	660	1st July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Cla
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 450

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Depcris	3,800	550	22nd June.
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	22nd July.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	550	8th June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O von HOFFER, Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 1, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of Information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS, 1st and 2nd Saloon; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from 225 to 430 per adult. Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and SLEEPING CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS, AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.
INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—Camp.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, 8th June, at noon, direct.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 12th June, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "UMBALLA," 1,911 tons, on the 10th June, at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th June, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charge for Commission.
SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS Booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at—
Plymouth or London...by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.
BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.
LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.
DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.
TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.
MESSRS. HENRY GAZE AND SONS' RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
R. B. KING, Hyderabad, (Deccan.)
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"MACIVER" LINE.

THE following Steamers WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

	Tons.	Captains.	About.	
* ETOLIA	3139	R. Jones	7th June for	Plymouth.
* LYCIA	3139	B. Fletcher, R. N. R.	4th July "	Plymouth.

* Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess; is fitted with Electric Light; and has all Cabins amidships.
For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle.

MALA REAL PORTUGUEZA LINE.

THE First-Class S. S. "IBO," 1,533 tons, Capt. COSTA, will LEAVE for ZANZIBAR VIA MORMUGAO on the 17th June, taking cargo for Tungue, Inhambane and Ibo, Mozambique, Quelimane, Chiloane, Lourenco Marques, to be transhipped at Zanzibar.
The vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For freight, &c, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.
Samuel Street, Mandvi.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

'92 SEASON '92.
INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES,
MANUFACTURED BY
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

OUR Preparations in the above have for many years past held a reputation as being far superior in flavour, piquancy, and agreeable taste to any others. The greatest care is exercised in the selection of Fruits, Spices, &c., used in their manufacture. The various Chutneys, &c., are prepared in our own laboratory, where special Steam Pans are used for the purpose, which, whilst ensuring the greatest amount of cleanliness, also retains the full flavour of the Fruit. Our New Season Supplies, which are now ready, will be found quite equal, if not superior, to those of former years.

		Cash Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
TREACHER & Co.'s Empress of India Chutney	Per Bot.	1 0	1 2
Do. Major Grey's Chutney	"	1 0	1 2
Do. Bombay Chutney	"	1 0	1 2
Do. Green Mango Chutney	"	0 12	0 14
Do. Lucknow Chutney	"	1 0	1 2
Do. Cashmere Chutney	"	0 12	0 14
Do. Curry Powder	"	1 4	1 6
Do. Mango Pickle	"	0 12	0 14
Do. Green Mango Pickle, quarter Kegs	each	4 4	4 12
Do. Lime Pickle	Per Bot.	0 10	0 12
Do. Mango Jam, 2 lb. Jars, each		1 0	1 2
Do. Mango Jelly	"	1 0	1 2
Do. Guava Jelly	"	1 0	1 2
Do. Roselle Jelly	"	1 0	1 2
Do. Roselle Cheese	"	1 8	1 11
Do. Mango Relish	Per Bot	1 4	1 8
Do. Tapp Sauce	Pints	0 10	0 11
Do. Nepaul Pepper, genuine	"	0 6	0 7
Do. Soluble	"	0 10	0 12
Do. Tamarind Fish, in Kegs		4 8	5 0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE WATERPROOF MADE.
H. & Co.'S VENTILATED CAPE COAT, Rs. 16-10.
HOAR AND CO., BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
હેપટુલા શેખઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co., Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

CHAMPAGNES OF REPUTE.
STOCKED BY TREACHER & Co., LD.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
GIESLER'S "Extra Cuvee"	Bottles	70 8	78 0
Do. do.	½ "	40 12	44 0
GIESLER'S "for India" Brand	bottles	62 12	69 4
Do. do. do.	½ "	36 4	40 12
HEIDSIECK'S Dry Monopole	bottles	69 4	77 0
Do. do.	½ "	39 8	44 0
POMMERY & GRENO, Extra Sec.	bottles	81 8	91 8
Do. do. do.	½ "	43 0	47 12
PERRIER, JOUET'S "finest dry"	bottles	59 4	66 0
Do. do. do.	½ "	33 0	36 4
Do. "Reserve Cuvee"	bottles	68 0	76 0
Do. do. do.	½ "	38 8	43 0
ROEDERER'S "Reserve"	bottles	71 8	79 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	bottles	33 0	36 4
Do. do. do.	½ "	19 12	22 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.
ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS
"BINET FILS"
DRY ELITE.
Price Rs. 69 per Doz. Qts.
TEST IT AGAINST ANY OTHER SHIPPERS.
STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

CEYLON TEA!!!

ROSE PEKOE	Per lb.	Re. 1	8	PEKOE	Per lb. Re. 0 14
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	" 1	4	PEKOE SOUCHONG	" " 0 12
BROKEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	" 1	2	SOUCHONG	" " 0 10
ORANGE PEKOE	"	" 1	0		

N. B. DANTRA & CO.,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPERS FROM ENGLAND.
GREAT REDUCTION IN POSTAGE
FROM JANUARY 1st.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES supplied by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO. with the utmost regularity on a system perfected by SEVENTY YEARS' Experience.
The WRAPPERS in which they are despatched are SPECIALLY PREPARED for the purpose, of very TOUGH, DURABLE PAPER and the ADDRESSES on Newspapers PRINTED, so as to Ensure their Safe Delivery.
TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed on all Subscriptions paid in Advance.

For Price Lists and further Information, apply to—
KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY; KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA;
OR
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.
PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.
These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.
SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.
CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
THE metal used in every article is the hard white metal known to the Trade under various names, and which is infinitely superior in every way to the cheaper and more easily worked mixtures in which lead and bismuth are largely used, under the name of Britannia metal, a mis-application of the word, by-the-bye, to British Ears, as German Silver must be to those of the Fatherland.
Our Stock of Electro-plate is manufactured of hard white metal, which emits a clear ringing sound when tapped, whereas the so-called Britannia metal sounds dead and flat like lead. The former is not only more serviceable and durable *per se*, but it both takes and holds the plating far better.

	Rs.		Rs.
Tea and Coffee Services	Rs. 45 to 220	Prize Cups	Rs. 8 to 100
Mocha Sets	75	Candle Sticks with glass bell shades, per pair	Rs. 12 to 48
Samovar Sets	150	Table Lamps, splendidly decorated	Rs. 45 to 110
Punch Bowls	Rs. 200 to 270	Table Call Bells	Rs. 6 to 10
Liquor Frames	Rs. 25 to 50	Salt Cellers Glass Liners	Rs. 4 to 8
Fruit Knife Stands	Rs. 15 to 30	Nut Crackers	4
Cruet Frames	Rs. 15 to 90	Collapsing Tumblers in case	5
Coloured Stoneware, Bowls, Jars, Barrels for Sugar, Marmalade, Biscuits, &c.	Rs. 12 to 22	Christening Mugs	Rs. 9 to 25
Coffee Makers, with spirit lamp heaters	15	Smokers' Sets	Rs. 20 to 60
Wine Coolers	55	Tankards	Rs. 18 to 75
Egg Frames	Rs. 20 to 120	Tilting Tea kettles, with Spirit Lamp Heaters	40
Ice Buckets	9	Salad Bowls	Rs. 35 and 45
Ice Tongs	4	Ice Water Jugs, Plain or Handsomely Chased,	Rs. 45 to 95
Ice Bowls	18	Night Lamp Screens	Rs. 12 to 25
Butter Dishes	Rs. 9 to 30	Toilet Services	300
Claret Jugs	Rs. 30 to 60	Call Gongs	Rs. 15 to 18
Wine Services	Rs. 50 to 150	Egg Boilers with Spirit Lamp heaters	30
Hand and Table Mirrors	Rs. 9 to 200	Cake or Bread Trays	Rs. 25 to 65
Trays, Salvers, and Waiters	Rs. 14 to 110	Asparagus Service	13
Cigar Lighters	9	Cheese Cavers	20
Fruit Stands	Rs. 15 to 500	Soup Tureens	Rs. 45 to 70
Flower Stands	Rs. 15 to 65	Caviare Stands	16
Sugar Boxes	27	Vegetable Dishes	Rs. 55 to 120
Ice Cream Plates	Each 5	Venison Dish	90
Ash Trays	Rs. 2-8 to 6	Fish do.	90
Napkin Rings	Rs. 2 to 8	Knife Rests	Rs. 2 to 4
Sardine Boxes on Wheels	Rs. 20 to 35	Spirit Flasks	Rs. 8 to 20
Toast Racks	Rs. 10 to 20	Spoons and Forks, per doz.	Rs. 14 to 40
Inkstands	Rs. 9 to 70	Complete Table Sets of Spoons and Forks in Box	200
Paper Weights	Rs. 9 to 30		

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS, CLOCKMAKERS, JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c., &c.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY.
(CAVALIER DEL TUFO),
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

	Rs. as.		Rs. as.
6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3 0	6 Cabinet, Full	6 0
12 " " "	5 0	12 " "	9 0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.
OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN.
Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.
Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sunday.
TERMS CASH.

6 Photos, small, our Invention	Rs. 1 4
12 Photos, small, our Invention	Rs. 2 0

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!
THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.
TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.
☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

UNADULTERATED, PURE, AND WHOLESOME.
1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ORISSA TWINS.

CAN BE SEEN FROM 7-30 A.M. UP TO-NIGHT

ON AND FROM TUESDAY, THE 7TH INSTANT, AT No. 6, HORNBY ROW.

ADMISSION, Re. 1; CHILDREN HALF-PRICE.

CARR J. ARATOON,
Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ARABIA	3514	C. Hillcoat	29th June.
ARMENIA	3395	Geo. Read	12th July.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted ut with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, June 6, 1892.

BOMBAY BRANCH, NATIONAL PHONOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

A MEETING will be held in Messrs. THOMAS COOK and SONS' OFFICES (opposite Esplanade Hotel), on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 8th instant, at 8-30 o'clock. Ladies and Gentlemen interested are invited to attend.

H. A. ACWORTH, C.S.,
Chairman.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 1 p.m., by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General for the supply of SOCKS WORSTED required for Bombay.

Forms of Tenders with further particulars can be obtained from the above Officer.

H. C. E. LUCAS, Major,
for Commissariat Storekeeper-General.

Commt. Storekeeper-Genl's Office, Bombay, 6th June, 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ASHES FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, tenders for the purchase of any number out of 31 LOTS OF ASHES, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, at Parel, and at Byculla Depot, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within two months from date of acceptance of Tender. Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned), and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and before delivery is granted.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 6th June, 1892.

THE NEW WRIST WATCH.

TO FIT ANY SIZE OF ARM.

A HANDSOME, small sized, first quality Silver Keyless WATCH, with specially strong movement, as required for wrist wear, forming part of an artistically designed lexible bracelet, which may be pulled on or off at pleasure without the trouble of fixing or unfixing any clasp or catch, and fits comfortably to any size of arm,

A useful and beautiful present, in handsome plush case, for Rs. 70.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

Absolute Security. Funds now exceed...£8,000,000
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,891,896

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
„ 1880	£833,078
„ 1885	£966,107
„ 1890	£1,864,889

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to.....	£4,341,784
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS..	£7,891,896

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1875.....	£3,289,437	1885	£5,502,901
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HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
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	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40 0
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Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

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CROFT, WELLS & CO.,

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For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)

CELEBRATED WINES.

CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 40 per dozen.

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Rs. 44 per dozen.

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Rs. 26 per dozen.

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ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note,

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. K. B." Rs. 34.

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NOTICES.

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HAVE just received their Monsoon Stock of WATERPROOF COATS, CAPES, LEGGINGS, Thigh Legging, also long Boots, Goloches Boots and Shoes, Ammunition, &c., at Moderate Rates. All Up-Country orders promptly executed through V. P. P. Post.

Shop No. 1, Crawford Market, New Arcade Footpath.

FRANCIS LESLIE McAFEE, B.A.,

AUDITOR & PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,

9, CHURCH GATE STREET.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 533 OF 1887.

VULLUBDAS DAMODHUR, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill, near Walkeshwar Tank.....Plaintiff.

vs.

GORDHUNDAS DAMODHUR and others.....Defendants.

Suit No. 316 of 1888.

APPEAL No. 666.

THUCKER VUSSONJEE MUNJEE and another.....Plaintiffs

vs.

GORDHUNDAS DAMODHUR of Bombay Hindoo, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort, one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased, VULUBDAS DAMODHUR of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill, near Walkeshwar Tank, and the Honourable FRANCIS LAW LATHAM, Her Majesty's Advocate General for Bombay.....Defendants.

SUIT No. 77 of 1889.

VULLUBDAS DAMODHUR, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill near Walkeshwar .....Plaintiff.

vs.

LALJEE CUTCHERA and others.....Defendants.

WHEREAS by an order made in the above Suit on the 29th day of September, 1890, it was ordered *inter alia* that the Judge's Summons, dated the 22nd day of September, 1890, should be and the same was thereby made absolute and that Vullubdas Damodhur should pay the sum of Rupees 4,263-10-0 to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani.

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 28th day of October, 1891, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the right, title, and interest of Vullubdas Damodhur in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-houses and bungalows standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Girgaum Back Road, containing by admeasurement 5371 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 212, 392, new No. 1650, old Survey No. 541, and new Survey No. 7841, and bounded as follows,—that is to say, on or towards the East by the properties of Sadanund Chintaman and Joshi Bhowanishunker, on or towards the West by the property of Endamma Crushnajee and Mahadeo Chimnajee Apte, on or towards the North by the said Girgaum Back Road, and on or towards the South by the property of Endamma Chintaman.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on TUESDAY, the 7th day of June, 1892, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION and to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title, and interest of the said Vullubdas Damodhur in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said order and costs of execution (including costs of Summons and order) and costs of Sale when taxed.

The following is a list of the rights, charges, and claims to which the said lands and premisses are supposed to be liable:—

(1) Claim of Champsey Purbut, Canji Purbut, and Dewji Purbut, to an absolute ownership in the attached property under a conveyance, dated the 15th of October, 1836.

(2) Claim of the said Champsey Purbut, Canji Purbut, and Dewji Purbut, under a mortgage, dated 18th January 1888, from Vullubdas Damodhur for Rs. 500 and interest at 1 per cent per mensem.

(3). The alleged claim of Kesserbai, widow of Kursondass Madhowjee, for the right of residence in house No. 23, Girgaum Back Road, and her claim for arrears of maintenance estimated at Rs. 4,700 and future maintenance at the rate of Rupees 75 a month.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises, nor the title of the said Vullubdas Damodhur to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Vullubdass Damodhur have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani have not obtained permission to bid at the Sale.

Of the price of the property one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the Fifteenth Day after the Sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 4th day of May 1892.

AGA AKBAR SHAH,
Sheriff of Bombay.

MESSRS. PAYNE, GILBERT, & SAYANI,
Attorneys for Vullubdas Damodhur.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

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WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

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FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

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(The best Patent yet discovered, approved, and certified as an invaluable specific for the following Diseases by the well-known Physicians of the World.)

PERSONS suffering from the following Diseases, arising from the impuritics of the Blood, should be wholly cured if they use 3 or 4 Phials of the above for two months, while it is guaranteed to cure magically, radically and permanently without any relapse whatever. 3 phials for an acute and 4 phials for all sorts of chronic cases of whatever year's standing will be sufficient.

The names of diseases it cures at once—

Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Acidity, Costiveness, Headache, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, Diarrhœa, Complete Loss of Manhood, Nervous Debility, Prostration caused by extreme overstrain and labour, all sorts of Mercurial Erruptions Billious Disorders, Obstructions or Irregularity of the system and any other diseases owing from the Bad Blood.

Price Rs. 4 for 15 days' use, 2 phials Rs. 8 and 3 phials Rs. 12, and the postage charges As. 12, Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-4 respectively. Dozen Rs. 40 to all Agents and Medicine dealers throughout the World.

☞ Patients not finding complete cure by 3 or 4 phials of Rose according to the directions, shall get the above *free* as long as they are not wholly cured. But they have to pay the postage of the Medicine only when it well be sent.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 223,000
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ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS....2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."

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12 Months.....	4½	per cent.	per Annum.
6 Months.....	4	„	„
3 Months.....	3	„	„

For shorter periods, terms on application.

T. PAYN,
Agent.

OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

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PAY AND PENSION BILLS are collected and Currency Notes or Cheques on Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta are accepted at par for Deposit Account.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances and Monies are received, collected, and disbursed free of any charge for commission.

3 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half-yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged, awaiting remittal to Europe.

Receipts are made payable to "either or Survivor."

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Madras, 1st January, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 63,00,000
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F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

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3 for Rs. 15 Cash.	3 for Rs. 18 Cash.	½ doz. for Rs. 7-8 Cash.

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MARCKS & Co., Ld., have always been prepared to execute Piano tunings and repairs locally on the shortest possible notice, and at the lowest charges consistent with thorough good work; but the addition to their already efficient staff will now enable them to keep one of their BEST Tuners in Poona all through the coming season.

They undertake to renovate all Pianos, even with broken Iron Frames, Wrest Blocks, Sounding Boards—in fact, to repair anything in connection with a Pianoforte.

Tuning in and near the Fort .....from Rs. 5

Colaba, Cumballa and Malabar Hills, Byculla, Mazagon, Girgaum, &c. .....from Rs. 6

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COUGHS,
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IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
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CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

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Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
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Rs. 41-8-0	„	(c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
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AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b* or *d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

POLICIES can be taken out from and after this date at CONSIDERABLY REDUCED PREMIUMS. See the following:

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25	Rs. 12-15-6	Rs. 11-6-6	Rs. 17-15-6
30	„ 14-1-3	„ 12-11-0	„ 22-10-1
35	„ 15-7-6	„ 14-4-1	„ 30-10-0
40	„ 17-5-11	„ 16-6-1	„ 46-12-10

Life Policies are also granted at REDUCED PREMIUMS lasting for 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 years; Also Endowment Policies, payable at ages 40, 45, 55, 60, and 65.

Under the Positive System there is—

1.—No forfeiture of Assurance in the event of discontinuance of premiums.
2.—Each payment under the limited Premium System secures a proportionate sum assured.
3.—The fixed surrender values are 40 per cent. of the Premiums.
4.—80 per cent. of the Premiums is invested in Government Securities in Trust for Policyholders, with the Official Trustee, to meet claims, thereby affording ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
5.—Claims are payable one month after proof of death.
6.—Liberal conditions and Bonuses are allowed.

THE NEW REDUCED PREMIUMS OF THE COMPANY WILL BE FOUND TO COMPARE VERY FAVOURABLY WITH THOSE OF OTHER ASSURANCE SOCIETIES, WHILE THE POSITIVE SYSTEM ITSELF SECURES MANY ADVANTAGES WHICH ARE NOT ELSEWHERE OBTAINABLE.

For Forms of Proposal, NEW TABLE OF REDUCED RATES, and all information, apply to

Messrs. BYRNE, NANJEE & Co.,
Agents.

99, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND
SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary. Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments or Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay, or any Local Agent throughout India.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND.,	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL.....	„ 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Lt., CAPITAL ...	M 4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

BURMA BRANCH,
COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN FUND.

REQUIRED a qualified FEMALE MEDICAL OFFICER. Salary Rs. 200, rising to Rs. 300 per mensem, by annual increments of Rs. 20. Must reside in furnished quarters provided in the Hospitals.

No private practice allowed. Candidates to send in applications to Honorary Secretary, before 17th June, stating qualifications and giving references.

T. F. PEDLEY, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

Rangoon.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	50	500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,035
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122
Charter Bank..	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80	£125	all	15 pr. ct.	£27—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. c..	185
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	16 pr. ct.	110
Silver Share ..	—	—	—	—	70

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	255 / 19.
BackBay Docks	500	50	50	12	41
Badham Pile ..	5,000	100	100	12	10/
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited..	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance.....	600	2,500	1,000	7o	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation..	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,150
Do. New Issue..	500	375	62	67½	1,050
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	90
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	631
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	881
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills..	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	135
Goyer&Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee & Zamindari Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	15
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	169
Kamp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	26	318
Kurrachee Landing....	500	500	300	30	120
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	85
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	88 x i
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ..	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	182
Oriental Loan..	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	17 pr. ct.	88
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	462½
Prince of Wales Fiola,	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	20
Soundy & Co ...	1,000	100	100	9	85
Southwell Land					
Austin, Ld. ..	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	2
Do.	Prf. 1,000		100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	5 (	all	8)	950
Thacker & Co.	1,350	1 (	10	10	82
Telephone Co..	2,000	2/	2	Rs. (	20

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100x
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurracheei	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr.c .	950
Arollo	2,250	2,400	2,200	90	2500
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	122½
BombayCotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 40	130
Broul's Cawnpore Pressd. Ld	500	2200	200	10	110
Broach City Press Co.,Ld.	1000	200	all	16	217
Colaba	600	1,880	...	...	33
East India	336	1,000	1,000	15 dvd	1,150
English Press and Manfg ..	400	250	...	130	180
Fort	1515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	850
French	300	1500	all	100	
Harvey and Sabapathy ..	450	500	500	50	450x
Hongoil Press Co, Ld	750	400	all	50	137
Khangaum.....	1240	2450	450	32½	475
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld ...				63	490
Mercantile	1000	500	500		85
Mofussil Co....	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	90
Munmar M	1,125	400	400	Rs. 40	455
New Berar....	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	240
New Indian ..	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	600
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	116½
Sabapathy(Bellary)	00	500	500		385
Sassoon.....	500	500	500	75	20
Sind and Punjab Co	300	500	500	20	500
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Scrab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	135	445
Surat City Press Co.,Ld..	1,200	250	250	35	210
Volkart — ..	375	200	all	75	230
		11,000	100	Rs. 100	970

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	465
Anglo-Indian..	1,345	100	100	5	87
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9½per.ct.	500
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	1,000	25	590
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co...	600	500	500	20	380
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	—	325 no n
Britannia Mills..	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	440
Central India..	1,000	500	500	40	1150
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	INil	500
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1063
Connaught Mills	60	500	50	10 pr.ct.	705
Colaba Land & Mill.....	4,000	700	700	12½	631
Coorla Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	610
Coral Mills Co.. Ld.	1,688	100	100	50	430
David Mill	1,666	500	500	Rs. 20	417½
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	860
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	650
Framjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	855
Gordon Mills..	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	715
Hinguanghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs ..	1,500	500	500	25	660
Hyderabad....	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	880
Imperial Cotton	1,000	500	500	..	420
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,010x i
James Greaves	1,100	500	50	10 pr.ct.	681
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	31
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	205
Jowraz Baloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	800
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 x d
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	6 5
Khangaum Manfg. Co ..	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Khatau Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	495
Leopold.....	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	124
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	70 x
LokmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1032½
Madras United..	350	1,000	1,000	100	222
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	15pr.ct.	500no n
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1430
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	6	117½
Morarji Gokuldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,730xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills..	7,779	150	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	16
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	690
Oriental..	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	435
Presidency Mills Co (L.L.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1225
Queen Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650x l
Ripon Mills....	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1130xd
Sassoon.....	1,500	1,000	1,000		1,45
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	..	1250
Soondersdas..	750	1,000	1,000	3	455
Southern India	1,000	500	500	N	100no n
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	12½	590
Sun Mills, Ld..	1,300	250	25	12½	205
Star of India ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	325
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	48½
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	62
Victoria Mills .	550	1,000	1,000	25	360
Western India.	1,200	11,000	1,000	Rs. 30	7(0w.l
Wadia Mills ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	710
Union Mills,Ld	900	1,000	1,000	..	600 nom

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	24-9
China Leaf	"	24-5 National.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	23-12 "
Do. do. new	"	23-14
Australia do, ...	"	24-8
Bombay do.	"	24-5
English Sovereigns	"	15-10
Do. Drazors.....	"	15-9
Bar Silver 17 Betterness.....	"	106-7
Do. Rupees do.	"	106-10
Carolus Dollars	"	208 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	222 "
ave-Francs	"	393 "

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m. (weather permitting).

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Caledonia (s), from Cardiff ; and Mobile (s), Bhownugger.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Loodiana sailed yesterday for Calcutta, &c.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day (Tuesday), at 5-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Persian Gulf close at Karáchi, on Thursday, 9th June, at 6-30 a.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Brahmani and Sabarmati entered the dock yesterday, and the s.s. Blenheim and Clan Maclean left it on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Caledonia entered the dock yesterday ; and the s.s. Shanghai, Britannia, and Worsley Hall left it on Saturday ; and the s.s. Kapurthala on Sunday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong direct, per extra s. s. Thibet, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 a.m., on Wednesday, the 8th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Electra, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p.m., on Tuesday, the 7th instant.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET.—The usual opening match XI. *vs.* XXII. will be played on Saturday, June 25, and on Saturday, July 2, beginning at 1-45 p.m. each day, weather permitting. Members who wish to play are requested to register their names at the Gymkhana.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Sunday evening, whilst Khera Nakajee, a Hindu, was passing along the Pydowni Road, in the direction of the Crawford Markets, he was accidentally knocked down and run over by a carriage, belonging to Mr. Horminger, living at Hornby Road, with the result that one of his ribs was fractured. Khera was taken to the J. J. Hospital.

THE NEW KAZEE.—Mr. Sharif Mahomed Saleh, a son of the late Kazee Shams-ul-Ulama Abdul Latiff Londay, has been nominated the Kazee of the Konkanee Mahomedan community, in place of his deceased father. He is about thirty years of age, and, like his father, is well versed in the Persian and Arabic languages, and has been for the last two years officiating as a Kazee during the illness of his father.

STRANGE FREAK OF A HINDU.—Hurry Jaddoo, a Kammati, went to the J. J. Hospital, on Sunday evening, and sought for admission into the hospital, alleging that he was poisoned by a friend. On examination no traces of poison were detected in Hurry's stomach, and so he was told to go home, but he refused to do so, and behaved badly. He was secured after great trouble, and made over to the police.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Royal Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay L. I. this evening, at 6 p.m., (weather permitting) :—

Lancers.....	The Duke of Fife .....J Wood.
Overture	Iphigenie En Aulide.....Cluck.
Valse	Katrina .....Ostlerc.
Gavotte.....	Pizzicato.....Watson.
Aria.....	Lucia Di Lammermoor ....Donizetti.
Waltz.....	Little Sailors.....Crowe.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

JAIN TRUST MONEY.—A meeting of the Jain Association of India will shortly be held, in which Babu Gulalchand, jeweller of Lucknow, is to read a paper in Vernacular on the "Jain Trust Moneys," and invite the attention of the Association, as general trustees of all the money belonging to the community, to adopt measures for the recovery and due application of the same, lying still unused, and is about to become unsafe. Special attention will be invited towards certain funds in Bengal, which ought to be at once taken up by the Association.

WHIT-SUNDAY AT BANDORA.—Whit-Sunday was observed in the Church of St Andrew's. High Mass commenced, at 6-30 o'clock, the celebrant being the Rev. Fr. Henriques, who was assisted by Rev. Frs. Dias and Saldanha. The musical portion of the ceremonies was in charge of Mr. Gonsalves. After the Mass Thirteen Hours' Adoration followed until evening, when after the sermon there was a procession of the Blessed Sacrament, which was borne under a rich canopy. The procession consisted of all confraternities of the parish and school-children attended by three bands. The altar and front of the church were brilliantly lighted.

THE VELIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—At this dispensary, established in Punchvati, Nasik, 4,358 patients were treated in the month of May last. Amongst them 3,294 were Hindus, 946 Mahomedans, 42 Parsees, and 76 Christians. Of the Hindoos who were treated at the above mentioned dispensary, 299 were from Punchvati, 2,016 from Nasik, and 889 from adjacent villages. Of the Mahomedans 24 were from Punchvati, 802 from Nasik, and 120 from adjacent villages. Of the Parsees 40 from Nasik, and 2 from adjacent villages only, of the Christians 25 from Nasik, and 51 from adjacent villages. 27 minor cases of surgical operations and of extracting teeth were performed at the dispensary during the month.

REGIMENTAL CONCERT AT DEOLALI.—An interesting vocal entertainment was given at the Royal Connaught Theatre, Deolali, on Saturday evening. There was a large audience and the programme was a lengthy and pleasant one. It opened by the performance, by the orchestra, of Suppé's "Banditen Streiche," which was followed by a well-sung glee, "Spring Delights." The contributors to the programme were Mrs. Edge, Colr.-Sergt. Harvey, 1st L. N. Lancashire Regt., Mrs. Harvey, Sergt. McGann, 1st L. N. Lanc. Regt., Sgt.-Major Radcliffe, Depot Staff, Corpl. Wallis, 1st L. N. Lancashire Regt., O. R. Sergt. Beilby, Depot Staff, and Sergt. Hoyes, K. O. Y. L. I. Thanks are due to Bandmaster Harvey, of the N. Lanc. Regt., for the interest he has taken in the concert.

FIRE AT DOONGRI.—Last night, shortly after 9 o'clock, a fire broke out in a godown of grain, owned by Harrishunker Isesbunker, and situated at Bhimpoora Doongri Street. An alarm was immediately raised, and in a short time fire-engines from Byculla, Pydowni, and the Fort arrived on the scene, but they were not brought into requisition, the fire having been extinguished by the people with the assistance of the police. Superintendent Sweeney and Inspectors Cobb and Grey were promptly in attendance, and exerted themselves in extinguishing the fire. The fire arose through a rat upsetting an open kerosine oil-lamp which was placed on an idol in the room, and the lighted lamp falling on the grain that was stored in the room set fire to it. The damage is estimated at Rs. 50.

AN ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOL AT MAHIM.—A meeting of the chief Hindoo inhabitants of Mahim was held in Upper Mahim (Bazar Road), on Sunday, to start an Anglo-Vernacular School for the inhabitants. There was a large attendance. There is at present no English school in Mahim, a Government English school having been closed many years ago. After a report showing the origin of the school had been read, a committee consisting of some of the influential residents was appointed to superintend the working of the school. Speeches were made by Mr. N. G. Welinker, M. A., and Mr. M. R. Rokade, J.P., on the desirability of having a school in a place like Mahim. *Pan-supari* and *attar* were distributed, and the proceedings then closed. It is proposed to name the new school "Ananda Muhurti."

A FEMALE THIEF.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Nelmes, yesterday, charged Sakoo, a Hindu woman, with the theft of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 120, the property of Dadi, a woman, living at Girgaum Back Road. The accused was in the habit of frequently visiting the complainant's house. On the 23rd of April last, whilst the prosecutrix was absent from home, Sakoo called at her house, and opening the lock on the doors of her room, entered into and forced open a tin-box, and stole its contents. The prosecutrix reported the matter to the police, who arrested Sakoo on suspicion, on Sunday last, while trying to dispose of a gold ornament. A portion of the stolen property was traced to a Marwaree, with whom Sakoo had pledged the same. On being questioned by the Magistrate Sakoo denied the truth of the charge laid against her, and stated that the ornaments were presented to her by Dadi's husband. The Magistrate sentenced Sakoo to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT BY A FELLOW-BOARDER.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Domingo Francis was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 56, from the house of Domingo Rozario. It appeared that the accused was boarding with the complainant. About three months ago, during the absence of the complainant from home, the accused stole the ornament from a box and absconded. On his return home the complainant found that the accused had run away, taking the ornament with him. The matter was subsequently reported to the police, who made enquiries, but failed to find the whereabouts of the accused. On Sunday evening, whilst the complainant was going along the Girgaum Road, he met the accused at Dhobi Talao, and had him arrested by the police, who ascertained that the accused had sold the ornament to a Marwaree. The police found out the Marwaree, who was charged before the same Magistrate with receiving stolen property. Mr. DeSouza, who defended the accused, stated to his Worship that when his client bought the ornament he had no knowledge of the theft, and he was ready to make over the ornament to the complainant. The Magistrate discharged the Marwaree and sentenced Francis to undergo six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

FIRE AT ABDOOL REHMAN STREET.—Early yesterday morning a fire broke out in a three-storied house, belonging to Mr. Jamsedjee Nowrojee Kapadia, a wine merchant, and situated at Abdool Rehman Street, Pydowni. Shortly after 6-30 o'clock Rustomjee Jamshedjee Subedar, a tenant, living on the second floor of the house, saw smoke issuing from a room on the third storey of the house, and raised an alarm. The occupants of the house ran downstairs at once to save their lives. Telephonic messages were sent to all the fire-brigade stations and the Dhobi Talao police station, and the fire-engine from Pydowni promptly arrived on the scene and soon began to play upon the flames with a copious supply of water. Inspector Nolan, who was first on the scene, rendered valuable assistance in extinguishing the flames. Superintendent Sweeney, Inspector Cobb, and other police officers also assisted in putting out the fire. As there were inflammable articles stored in the house, which was surrounded by large buildings, the fire would probably have been very serious, but for the fact that the rain was falling heavily at the time and it naturally prevented the fire from spreading to the adjoining houses. The fire first appeared in a room in which were kept boxes of English wines. The room was locked on Sunday evening, and it had to be forced open by the people, who first discovered the fire. The cause of the fire is as yet unknown. The fire was extinguished in an hour. The damage is estimated at Rs. 800.

SUCCESSFUL STUDENTS.—At the invitation of the Nagar Bania caste of Bombay a public meeting was held last evening to present an address to Mr. Matubhai Kasanbhai Atmaram Bhukhansvala, B.A., LL.B., on his success in the last Solicitor's Examination, in the Visanagar Bania caste's cart, situate in the Maharajah's Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwar. The meeting was largely attended and was presided over by Mr. Narandas Kalyandas, president of the caste. The address was read by Mr. Manmohandas Dayaldas and several gentlemen made short speeches suitable to the occasion. Messrs. Narandas Purshotumdas, Nanalal Keshalal, Chandra Vidyanand Harikrishna, B.A., were the principal speakers. Mr. Narandas Kalyandas then presented the address to Mr. Matubhai, which was enclosed in a handsome ivory frame. Mr. Matubhai expressed his sense of thankfulness to his caste people and the gentlemen assembled there in a few touching words. On the motion of Vijbhucandas Atmaram a vote of thanks to the chairman was passed.—On Saturday last a evening party was given by the Catholic residents of Girgaum in honour of Mr. Dominick Joseph Ferriera, B.A., LL.B., consequent upon his recent success in the Solicitor's Examination. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present, conspicuous amongst them being the Rev. M. A. Fonseca, Vicar of the Cathedral N. S. De Esperance, Rev. Dr. de Monte, and Father Almeida.

GAS-LIGHT IN TRAINS ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

THE G. I. P. Railway Company are experimenting with Pintsch's Patent Gas-Light for railway carriages, and yesterday a train ran, for the first time, to Kalyan and back as a trial when everything was found to work well and gave satisfaction. The train is one of two experimental trains that are to be tried for six months on the line. It consists of fourteen passenger vehicles, all being fitted with gas to burn twenty-four hours with one fitting. The train is also fitted with the automatic vacuum-brake. This train, when in regular traffic, will run between Bombay and Poona. The first and second class compartments have double burner lamps, while the third and lavatories have single burners. The train is charged with gas outside the Victoria Station from works specially put up by this Company, and the whole of the fittings, works, and all expense is borne by this Company during the six months' trial. A Madras Railway carriage has been sent through Mr. Phippe, Locomotive Superintendent, of the Madras Railway, which has been fitted with gas apparatus, and will shortly be put in traffic between Bombay and Madras.

The following officials of the G. I. P. Railway were present at the trial :—Messrs. H. Wendon, Chief Engineer ; E. W. Keily, Passenger Superintendent ; W. H. Middleton, District Traffic Manager ; S. J. Sarjant, Acting Loco. Superintendent ; R. W. Campion, Assistant to Chief Engineer ; and A. G. Herbert, Acting Carriage Superintendent. Mr. Stewart Kershaw, Engineer, and representative of the P. P. L. Company, Ld., India, has carried out the work.

THE MAHARANI ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE annual general meeting of this company was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the company, No. 5, Armenian Street, Fort, under the presidency of the chairman, Mr. Chubildass Laloobhoy. The chairman, in opening the proceedings of the meeting, said that the report for the past year, though not very satisfactory, was more favourable than that of the previous one. They had been as yet were working at a loss but hoped soon to get on a profitable footing. The last year's report showed a loss of Rs. 18,866-4-7.

The following report, which was circulated among the shareholders of the company, was adopted :—

Your directors beg to submit the balance sheet and statement of profit and loss account for the year ending 31st March 1892. They regret to say that the result of the year shows a loss of Rs. 18,866-4-7. The quantity of ice sold by the company during the year was more than in the previous year, but owing to keen competition the selling price has been reduced to less than half of what it was in the year before. The sales would have been still larger but for a series of misadventures through which the company passed during the year. In April, May and part of June 1891 large quantities of ice were sold. But in the last mentioned month accidents took place in the ice machinery causing a considerable leakage of brine and loss of ether and constant stoppages of work. Following upon these the engineer in charge, who had been in the service of the company from its commencement, unwisely made some alterations in the refreigerators, the result of which was to impair the efficiency of the ice machinery and greatly reduce the cut-turn of ice, and for months afterwards ice could not be formed rapidly or thoroughly and the sales consequently fell off. As the engineer would not admit his mistake or take steps to rectify it your directors, in January last, appointed another person as his assistant and thereupon the first engineer, who resented the introduction of this assistant, refused to serve the company and sent in his resignation. This the directors at first accepted but subsequently they decided that he should be dismissed for insubordination. The new assistant meanwhile made good the defect and brought the machinery to work to nearly its original state of efficiency. But he, in his turn, resigned and in the confusion caused by these changes the engines remained without proper attention and the working of the factory has, until quite recently, been greatly obstructed. Your directors feel confident that but for these unfortunate circumstances the result of the year's operations would, even with the present low selling prices for ice, have been satisfactory. During the year the second ice machine has been fitted with new cans capable of producing blocks 9 in. in thickness and two new steel boilers, each capable of working to a pressure of 125 lbs., have been purchased and fitted up, and when the engines are properly over-hauled, which can only be done in slack season, the whole of the machinery will be in a good condition and the factory will have a chance of being worked economically and to profit. Owing to the above difficulties in the working of the factory and having to make payments for the new boilers, &c., your directors found it necessary in January last to raise money by issuing new debentures to the extent of Rs. 25,000, which brings the amount of the debentures up to the sanctioned sum of rupees one lac. The machinery and building have been, as usual, insured for the sum of Rs. 2,45,000.

Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram and B. R. Mody, who retired from the board by rotation, were re-elected directors of the company. Mr. Furdoonji Meherwanji Banaji was elected auditor of the company on a remuneration of Rs. 100.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—"I am sorry to bear that Captain Capel-Cure, of the Gloucesters, came to grief rather badly the other day while out pig-sticking, and only got off with a broken rib and broken collar-bone. It was not many months ago that he broke his other collar-bone also when pig-sticking. This season seems to have been pretty fruitful in accidents.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

AT a meeting of the representatives of several leading native cricket clubs held on the 25th May, 1892, the following fixtures, for the rainy season this year, were arranged :—

June 5.—City of Bombay Cricket Club's "Scratch Match."
" 11.—Parsee Gymkhana vs Municipal Cricket Club.
" 12.—Baronet Cricket Club's "Scratch Match."
" 12.—Parsee Gymkhana vs Islam Cricket Club.
" 12.—Hindoo Cricket Club vs Bombay Cricket Club.
" 12.—Proprietary C Club vs Sir J J P B Institution Cricket Club.
" 18.—Ralli Brothers Cricket Club's "Scratch Match."
" 19.—City of Bombay C C (II) vs Liberal Cricket Club (Esplanade).
" 19.—Hindoo Cricket Club vs Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club.
" 19.—Elphinstone C Club vs Proprietary Cricket Club.
" 25.—City of Bombay C C (II) vs Ilbert Cricket Club.
" 26.—City of Bombay C C (II) vs Parsee Gymkhana (II).
" 25.—John Bright C Club vs Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club.
" 26.—Baronet Cricket Club (II) vs Wardon Cricket Club.
July 2.—Parsee Gymkhana vs Colaba Garrison.
" 2.—Ralli Brothers C Club vs Bombay Cricket Club.
" 2.—Parsee Gymkhana vs Marine Battalion Cricket Club.
" 3.—City of Bombay C C vs Sir J J P B Institution Cricket Club.
" 3.—Elphinstone Cricket Club vs Hindoo Cricket Club.
" 3.—Baronet C Club (II) vs Ilbert Cricket Club.
" 9.—Ralli Brothers C Club vs St Patrick Cricket Club.
" 10.—City of Bombay C Club vs Proprietary Cricket Club.
" 10.—Bombay Cricket Club vs John Bright Cricket Club.
" 10.—Parsee Gymkhana (II) vs Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club (IL)
" 16.—Parsee Gymkhana vs Medical College Cricket Club.
" 16.—Ralli Brothers C Club vs Colaba Garrison.
" 17.—Parsee Gymkhana vs Proprietary Cricket Club.
" 17.—Elphinstone C Club (II) vs Liberal Cricket Club.
" 17.—Baronet C Club (II) vs Lord Bentick Cricket Club.
" 23.—Ralli Brothers C Club vs John Bright Cricket Club.
" 24.—City of Bombay C C (II) vs Liberal Cricket Club (Marine Lines).
" 24.—Baronet Cricket Club vs Hindoo Cricket Club.
" 24.—Parsee Gymkhana vs Islam Cricket Club (Return).
" 24.—Young Zoroastrian C C vs Sir J J P B Institution Cricket Club.
" 30.—Parsee Gymkhana vs Young Men's Christian Association.
" 31.—Elphinstone C Club vs Bombay Cricket Club.
" 31.—Proprietary C Club vs Baronet Cricket Club.
" 31.—Parsee Gymkhana vs Elphinstone College Cricket Club.
Aug. 6.—Ralli Brothers C Club vs Shamrock Cricket Club.
" 7.—City of Bombay C Club vs Bombay Cricket Club.
" 7.—John Bright C Club vs Sir J J P B Institution Cricket Club.
" 7.—Parsee Gymkhana (II) vs Elphinstone Cricket Club (IL)
" 7.—Baronet C Club (II) vs Liberal Cricket Club.
" 8.—Parsee Gymkhana vs Ralli Brothers Cricket Club.
" 13.—Ralli Brothers C Club vs Young Men's Caristian Association.
" 13.—Parsee Gymkhana vs Municipal Cricket Club (Return).
" 14.—City of Bombay C Club vs Barronet Cricket Club.
" 14.—Parsee Gymkhana vs Bombay Cricket Club.
" 15.—Elphinstone C Club vs St Mary's Cricket Club.
" 18.—Parsee Gymkhana vs Colaba Garrison (Return).
" 20.—Ralli Brothers C Club vs Elphinstone Cricket Club.
" 21.—John Bright C Club vs Hindoo Cricket Club.
" 21.—Baronet Cricket Club vs Sir J J P B Institution Cricket Club.
" 21.—Young Zoroastrian C C vs Bombay Cricket Club.
" 25 & 27.—The Parsees vs The Bombay Presidency (at Bombay).
" 23.—City of Bombay C Club vs John Bright Cricket Club.
" 28.—Elphinstone C Club vs Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club.
Sept. 1.—Parsee Gymkhana vs Marine Battalion Cricket Club (Return).
" 3.—City of Bombay C Club vs Ralli Brothers Cricket Club.
" 3.—Elphinstone C Club vs Municipal Cricket Club.
" 4.—Hindoo Cricket Club vs Sir J J P B Institution Cricket Club.
" 4.—Baronet Cricket Club vs Elphinstone Cricket Club.
" 4.—Parsee Gymkhana (II) vs John Bright Cricket Club (II).
" 10.—Parsee Gymkhana vs Young Men's Christian Association (Return).
" 11.—City of Bombay C. Club vs Elphinstone Cricket Club.
" 11.—John Bright C. Club vs Proprietary Cricket Club.
" 18.—Bombay Cricket Club vs Proprietary Cricket Club.
" 18.—Baronet Cricket Club (II) vs Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club (II).
" 18.—Parsee Gymkhana (II) vs Lord Bentick Cricket Club.
" 19, 20 & 21.—The Parsee vs The Bombay Presidency (at Poona).
" 24.—Baronet Cricket Club vs Ralli Brothers Cricket Club.
" 25.—Parsee Gymkhana vs Liberal Cricket Club (Return).
" 25.—Elphinstone C Club vs John Bright C Club.
" 25.—Baronet C Club (II) vs Ilbert Cricket Club.
Oct. 1.—Ralli Brothers C Club vs Young Men's Christian Association.
" 2.—City of Bombay C Club vs Hindoo Cricket Club.
" 2.—Elphinstone Cricket Club vs Sir J J P B Institution C Club.
" 2.—Baronet C Club (II) vs Lord Bentick C Club (Return).
" 9.—Baronet Cricket Club vs John Bright Cricket Club.

J. M. DIVECHA,
Honorary Secretary to the Meeting.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Loodiana, 2,140 tons, Captain G F Wither, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c, with a general cargo.

THE s s Ursa, 1,796 tons, Captain W Phippen, arrived in harbour on the 4th inst. from Hull, with a cargo of 3,294 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Cursetjee and Eduljee.

THE s s Idar, 2,595 tons, Captain T Hughes, arrived in harbour on the 5th inst, with a cargo of 5,361 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward Bates and Co.

THE s s Caledonia, 1,670 tons, Captain E Griffiths, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff via Port Said, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Cursetjee Muncherjee and Sons.

THE City Line s s City of Dublin, 2,150 tons, Captain W W Greenhorn, cleared yesterday for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr R Beaumont, Mrs. Fitzherbert and child and 6 deck.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Caledonia (s)	Griffiths	Cardiff, April 28.
	Mobile (s).....	McAdam	Bhownugger.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Loodiana (s)	Wither .....

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SILVER JEWELLERY.—The Latest English Designs and also the Best Indian Designs of European Manufacture, beautifully designed and finished. Bracelets from Rs. 3 each. Necklaces from Rs. 4. Brooches from Rs. 3.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

KANGRA VALLEY TEA DUST—Finest Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 12; Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 11; Pekoe Dust, As. 10; Souchong Dust, As. 9; Mixed Dust, As. 8; Congou Dust, As. 7; and Tea Dust, As. 6; per lb. —N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of DARJEELING TEAS of Renowned Ripon Tea Estates. Highly recommended for Aroma and Flavour. Agents:—JEJIBHAI JEHANGIR and Co., Marine Street, Fort. Sub-Agents:—FRASER and Co., Chemists, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

CHILDREN'S COTS.—All sizes and prices. A well assorted consignment, just landed.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

CRANDALL TYPE-WRITERS Rs. 260 each. Apply AGENT, BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co., 72, Medows Street.

BEST WORKS by Eminent Catholic Writers FOR SALE at the CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT, opposite General Post Office. All recent Publications.

AUCTION SALE of Dr. McEvoy's Valuable Furniture, English-built Brougham, 4 wheel dog-cart, C. Spring Victoria, Horses, &c., at Nesbit Lane, Byculla, TO-DAY, at 1 P.M.

A GENTLEMAN of Position and Respectability, but quite a stranger to the place, is desirous of communicating with a young lady, an European, and accomplished in the Piano, or very fair Eurasian, with a view to Matrimony. To ensure secrecy replies in the first instance may be signed with a "Nom de Plume." A very satisfactory reference can be given. Apply "VERITAS," care of this Paper.

WANTED, to travel Up-Country, CANVASSING CLERKS, who will be entrusted with Goods and Monies. Good salary with Commission. Security, deposit Rs. 500 and 350. Apply at once to V. L'MEIRE & BROS., Commission Agents, Byculla Cottages, Foras Road.

WANTED, a WINDING FRAME, new or second-hand. State particulars and price to Messrs. MOOLJEE JAITHA and Co., 3 Tamarind Lane, Fort.

OLD POT STILL IRISH WHISKEY.—Pure Malt over imported. Guaranteed 7 years old. Buy no other. Rs. 30 per dozen.—O'NEAL & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

18, Nothingham Place, York Gate, Regents' Park, N. W.—Visitors to London will find elegant accommodation, with First Class Board, at the above address. The house is situated in a most central position, being only two minutes' walk from Baker Street Station and within easy access to all Theatres. Highly recommended For Terms, &c., apply to Miss FURRELL, 18, Nottingham Place.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, etc., skilfully REPAIRED at Reasonable Rates.—C. A. CUTTRISS & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, Fort.

LUTITIAN and MELTONIAN CREAM, Re. 1-4 and 12 as., Varnishes, Polishes, Creams and Dubbing of all description.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited Bombay.

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS (Boys' and Girls') will RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY, June 8th.

THE JOHN CONNON HIGH SCHOOL, Esplanade, and the SCOTTISH HIGH SCHOOLS, Byculla Bridge, will be RE-OPENED, on Wednesday, the 8th June. THOMAS H. GREIG, Honorary Secretary.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer, 12 Annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES, in metal cases, Rs. 45 to Rs. 75; Silver cases, Rs. 60 to Rs. 150; Gold cases, Rs. 150 to Rs. 500. Guaranteed for 5 years.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

MONSOON CLOTHING for COACHMEN.—Thick blue and Grey Coats with Hat covers, from Rs. 4 to 6 each. White Water-proof Coats at Rs. 4 each. —At HAJEE EBRAHIM BROTHERS, opposite Crawford Market.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water-Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq, Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

TO SMOKERS.—Try once Pistis and Pelekano's Real Egyptian Cigarettes and Turkish Tobacco. Warranted fresh. Supply by every Mail.—PISTIS and PELEKANOS, below Sassoon's Mechanic's Institute, Fort, Bombay.

ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD WATCHES by ROTHERHAM & SONS, in hunting, half-hunting and open-faced cases, 7 plate, with compensation balance.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry. Watch-maker, 42, Medows Street.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description,—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, &c.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Acting Official Assignee, H. C., and in re G. W. Read, Broker, an Insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 7th June, 1892, at 2 P.M., at Apollo Street, Fort, (or in the lane of the old English Hotel) consisting office table, copying press, cupboard, chairs, treasury safe, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, June 7, 1892.

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LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPES

NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

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THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, rs. 12. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical Kuri's Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

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SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial, packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'S.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, &c., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'S.

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty) No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

NOTES,

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

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Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 6.

THE commercial advices chronicled by our report under Saturday evening's date are the latest to hand; and to-day the markets on the other side are all closed for the Whitsuntide holidays.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	.....	Dec. Rs.	23,65,075
" " Branches	.....	" "	11,19,528
Other Deposits	.....	" "	26,52,204
Government Securities	.....	" "	3,23,105
Loans "	.....	Inc. "	17,09,866
Bills Discounted	.....	Dec. "	85,797
Cash with other Banks	.....	" "	85,876
Cash and Currency Notes	.....	" "	78,83,193

The Statement of Affairs issued this afternoon shows the heavy falling off of nearly 79 lakhs in the Cash Balance, which has thus diminished to 114 lakhs since the previous Saturday. This has been brought about by special causes rather than by the ordinary trade demand, and is due in a great measure to Government withdrawals from the Bank's head and branch offices, aggregating nearly 35 lakhs. At the same time, it will be noticed that there had been Private withdrawals to the extent of 26½ lakhs; and Loans had increased by some 17 lakhs; though, on the other hand, there had again been a sensible decrease in Bills Discounted, pointing to less activity in one branch of trade. The state of things disclosed by the present Return and, it may be presumed, the prospect of further movement in the same direction in the near future, have caused the Bank to advance its rates by one per cent. this afternoon, so that the minimum is now again 4 per cent. per annum.

COTTON.—Business in this staple has been upon only a moderate scale to-day; but the tone of the market has been firm, and quotations may be called Rs. 2 per candy higher, all round. Exporters have bought 500 bales each, of Compta, at Rs. 174; Barsee, at Rs. 188; and Bengals, at Rs. 162-74; and 300 Bhownugger, at Rs. 186, while the Mills have taken only 950 bales, say, 500 Wudwan, at Rs. 178-80; 350 Bhownugger, at Rs. 179; and 100 Akote Ginned, at Rs. 108 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—These markets have been closed to-day for a Hindu holiday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	.....	8,110 bales.
Wheat	.....	51,333 cwts.
Linseed	.....	13,167 "
Rapeseed	.....	13,007 "
Gingelly	.....	1,173 "
Poppyseed	.....	1,388 "
Castorseed	.....	9,244 "

Freights remain weak, with a still downward tendency in rates; but no further engagements of importance have transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened firmer again at 1s. 3 17-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at which, however, we heard of no enquiry, and later on in the day 1s. 3 9-16d. was obtainable in each direction, without, however, attracting buyers. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 3¾d. was obtainable, and was done to a small extent, but could not be repeated, and 1s. 3 21-32d. then became the rate; and at the close we understand that there was only one buyer thereat, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	.....	1s. 3 9-16d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	.....	1s. 3 9-16d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	.....	1s. 3 5-8d. "
Credits 3 do.	.....	1s. 3 11-16d. "
Francs 3 do.	.....	1·65. "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak to-day in anticipation of the conversion of 4½ per cent. Stock into 4 per cent. by Government on the 15th proximo, and rates for Fours have declined materally, 108⅝ having been quoted for cash, 108 7-16 for this month's settlement, and 108¼ for the July account, but at closing the feeling was a little firmer, and the cash price left off at 108 11-16.

SHARES remain very quiet in tone, with next to no business doing, and quotations generally are quite unaltered.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Merkara" arrived here from Cale, Madras, and Colombo this morning.

JUNE 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 6.

The s. s. Malwa arrived here yesterday afternoon.

HONGKONG, JUNE 4.

The s. s. Cathay arrived here yesterday afternoon.

SINGAPORE, JUNE 5.

The Gwalior (extra) left here at daylight to-day.

The s. s. Formosa (extra) arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The s. s. Nizam (extra) arrived here this morning.

SINGAPORE, JUNE 5.

The Austrian-Lloyd's s. s. Maria Teresa, from Shanghai, left this for Bombay, this afternoon.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, which left Bombay on the 17th ultimo, arrived at Hongkong, on the 4th instant.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending June 4, as compared with the statement of May 28, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	May 28. Rs.	June 4. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	34,50,000	34,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	71,65,097	48,00,022
Do. do. at Branches	48,97,019	37,77,491
Other Deposits	3,21,61,833	2,95,09,634
Post Bills	2,397	4,077
Cash Credits, undrawn	32,69,895	31,86,225
Rs. ..	6,03,46,051	5,47,27,449
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,23,01,168	1,19,78,063
Cash Credits on do. do.	87,44,166	92,68,871
Loans do. do.	77,98,750	95,03,616
Current Accounts overdrawn	2,355	2,911
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,19,51,913	1,18,68,116
Stamps, &c.	23,019	23,388
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 6,77,432		
Applied in reduction .... " 2,85,000	3,92,452	3,92,452
Bullion	2,36,995	1,51,995
Cash Balances with other banks.	3,08,350	1,22,474
Cash and Currency Notes	1,92,93,856	1,14,10,663
Rs. ..	6,03,46,051	5,47,27,449

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS

JUNE 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagovestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.

Mails for the Persian Gulf close at Karachi, on Thursday June 9, at 6 a.m.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 6th June, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	Nil		..	..
Teheran	6	2	42 p.m.	..	19
Suez	6	2	15 a.m.	..	20

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 6th June, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	6	..	2
" Kurrachee	..	8	..	1
" Madras	..	43	..	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

HARRISON—HUGHES—June 6, at the Methodist Episcopal Chapel, Grant Road, Bombay, by the Rev. W. W. Brewer, Albert Edward Lloyd Harrison, 1st Class Sergeant-Instructor, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteer Corps (Lanowli), youngest son of the late Charles Lloyd Harrison, Civil Engineer, Ireland, to Daisy Catherine, second daughter of the late William Henry Hughes, Driver, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

LEWIS—CASELLA—June 1, at St Thomas's Church, Middleton Row, Calcutta, by the Rev Father E Lafont, S J, C I E, assisted by the Rev Father J Henry, S J, Joseph Lewis, to Camilla, eldest daughter of the late Chevalier Guiseppe Casella, Consul-General for Sardinia.

DEATHS.

BROOKE—May 26, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, Arthur William Brooke, Captain, 17th Bengal Infantry, son of the late Sir William Brooke.

DURHAM—May 30, at Gudha, Rajputana, after a long and painful illness, Oswald Xavier, the dearly loved child of Rosalind Matilda and James Francis Durham, R M Railway Police, aged 11 months and 25 days.

TALL—May 21, at Asansol, Annie, the dearly loved wife of Henry Tall, aged 50 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1892.

THE transfer to the Department of Land Records and Agriculture of the records and part of the functions of the Survey and Settlement Department gives increased interest to its operations. For the report for the year ending October, 1891, Mr. E. L. Cappel is responsible, he having been Director during the last five months of that year, succeeding Dr. Theodore Cooke, who had acted for seven weeks on Mr. Ozanne's undertaking the duties of Settlement Commissioner. Originally it was intended that, in Sir William Hunter's words, the Department of Land Records and Agriculture should be sole heir of the Survey and Settlement Department, and of its traditions. Subsequently, however, it was decided that the circle inspectors, whose duty it is to keep the survey maps and village records up to date, shall form part of the regular revenue establishment, acting with the advice and assistance of the Director. The staff of circle inspectors has now been introduced into the Dharwar, Bijapur, Belgaum, Kanara, and Ratnagiri districts, the whole of the Southern Division, in fact, except Kolaba, where in consequence of the revision survey not being completed the records will not be ready for transfer to the Collector until next year. The circle inspecting staff numbers a hundred-and-thirty employes, of whom the greater part have been selected from the Survey Department. The revenue subordinates known as bhag karkuns—a class immediately above the village accountants, and whose chief duty it was to examine the ryots' receipt books and check the talatis' work—will no longer have out-door work. They will form part of the Mamlatdar's establishment. The inspecting staff has been only recently organized, and great things are not to be expected of it for some time to come. Most of them, though they may have had experience in checking village accounts, have a good deal to learn in regard to measurement and survey details. But efforts are being made to supply these defects. A survey class was formed last year for the training of unskilled men, and the instruction thus given has been checked by examination. The inspecting staff, as we have said, form part of the district revenue establishment, and consequently at each district head-quarters a record establishment has been formed, working directly under the orders of the district inspector, who, in addition to compiling agricultural statistics, has to travel for about eight months of the year, testing circle inspection work. As the arrangements are new, and vary in some important particulars from those originally contemplated, it will be well to quote textually Mr. Cappel's description of the way in which the staff is subordinated to the revenue authorities. "The inspecting staff, from the inspector down to circle inspectors, is now directly subordinated to the Collector. But as the Director is held responsible for the correction and maintenance of maps and survey records, and for the maintenance of the standard of efficiency among circle inspectors, new appointments of circle inspectors are made by Collectors in consultation with the Director. As regards the technical staff (District Inspector, Head-Quarter Assistant, Record-Keeper, and general duty classes) the Divisional Inspector has been empowered to make the selection subject to the Collector's confirmation." In Belgaum and Ratnagiri new buildings have had to be provided for the reception of the Survey Records.

This is the beginning of a new departure of great importance, and the development and working of the new organization will be watched with interest. Meanwhile there are other branches of activity in the department which claim notice. Four experimental farms—those at Bhadgaon, Poona, Nariad, and Hyderabad, Sind—are reported upon, and it is mentioned that a detailed scheme has been submitted to Government for the extension of experimental farms and for a cattle and sheep farm. Several experiments in cotton growing were tried on the Bhadgaon farm. Broach cotton was introduced for the first time, and without success. American varieties, grown in experimental plots and richly manured, yielded poorly, and an experiment with Sea Island cotton had to be abandoned, for the plants, which are classed as perennial, died the year after planting. The sowing of hand ginned Dharwar-American on some specially selected land near Umarkot has had better results. The crop is reported to be very promising, and there has been a fair yield from acclimatised American cotton. We have heard little for some years of the attempt that an enterprising landowner in Guzerat has made to grow and cure tobacco, and the latest reports were not satisfactory. Nor can any better account be given of the tobacco-growing experiments undertaken by Government. In April 1890 a quantity of Borneo tobacco seed was planted in the Hyderabad, Bhadgaon, and Nariad farms. Only at Nariad was a crop obtained, and the cost of cultivation was greater than the value of the crop raised; on the other farms the experiment was a total failure. The potato cultivators in the Deccan, who supply the Bombay market, are giving a new illustration of the bombastic phrase in Disraeli's life of Lord George Bentinck, in which he tells how "an abused and indignant soil repudiated the ungrateful race that had exhausted and degraded its once exuberant bosom." Four or five years ago potato disease made its appearance in the Junnar and Khed talukas, and it is so rapidly spreading that last year many fields were an entire loss. The cause as in Ireland, fifty years ago, is attributed by Mr. Cappel to the exhaustion of the soil consequent upon long continued cultivation of this one crop. Are the cultivators the wiser for their experience, and would they listen to advisers who counselled a change of crop? If the evil is due to exhaustion of the soil the introduction of sound seed from a distance is not the only remedy, though it is, perhaps, the one least attended with immediate loss. As in Bengal, experiments were carried out at Bhadgaon with bone manure, and here again they were economically inconclusive. The paragraph in Mr. Cappel's report relating to locust attacks is interesting, and decidedly encouraging. It is good news to learn that the locust has at last found his match in a parasite whose presence is fatal to him. A specimen has been brought from Palitana which on dissection was found to contain "two grubs of a dipterous insect," lodged in the cavity and muscles of the thorax. Mr. Cotes gives a thrilling description of the way in which the fly, into which the grub ultimately developes, lays an egg on the locust's back, hatching from it a minute grub which bores its way into the tissues and gradually grow at the expense of the locust, which dies from exhaustion. The lamented Sultan Abdul Aziz decorated his fighting cock with the Order of the Medjidie, and we do not see why a C. I. E. should not have been conferred upon this unnamed and beneficently destructive parasite.

There is one paragraph in the report, that on Takavi advances, which might well be made the subject of a Government Resolution. The total advances, Rs. 2,46,091, were nearly double those of the previous year, but what is noteworthy is the enormous variation between the amounts advanced in various parts of the Presidency. In the Carnatic the amount was trebled, having sprung up from Rs. 42,000 in 1890 to Rs. 1,33,000 last year. Though there were increases in other localities none were so marked as this. It is important that the reasons for these variations should be given more confidently than Mr. Cappel is able to give them. Generally speaking, whenever the advantages of takavi loans are widely advertised the cultivators take advantage of them. In the Central Provinces, in Sir Alexander Mackenzie's time, this was clearly established, and in Belgaum and Dharwar, where enormous strides are said to have been made this is due in very large part to the personal initiative of the Collectors, who have done all they could to popularize these loans. Mr. Cappel very rightly remarks that many reasons for the difference suggest themselves, but none can be stated with any certainty till an equal effort at popularization has been made in all the districts. There is, of course, large allowance to be made for the condition of the cultivators. Some of the district reports explain the absence of applications for takavi by the fact that the cultivators are well-to-do. This seems to us to be a piece of careless and incorrect reasoning. It is precisely the well-to-do cultivator who can most suitably have recourse to loans for the improvement of his holding, as it is the poor cultivator who finds it most difficult to make use of them. The ryot who is head and ears in debt to the sowkar is not the man whom it is easy to benefit by these advances; he is too far gone to be in a position to go to the Government for a new loan, which will add to interest charges which as it is he can scarcely meet. But the whole question is one on which further evidence is necessary before it will be possible to conclude whether the takavi system is being as well worked as it might be, and we should urge Government to make a systematic inquiry into the whole question. Lord Harris has shown great interest in the matter already, and there has been no stint this year in the takavi advances that have been made in the distressed districts of the Deccan and the South Mahratta Country.

AFTER a hearing lasting over eleven days, a case which has excited considerable interest in Bengal commercial circles has just been brought to a close in the Calcutta High Court. Mr. Justice Trevelyan in giving judgment found himself in the predicament of the boy who through much tribulation had just mastered his alphabet, and doubted whether it was worth while to have gone through so much to achieve so little. His lordship was bound to say he never found a case with so little to try taking so long a time. It was a case in which Messrs. Jardine Skinner and Co. claimed on account of the moneys received by Sham Lall Paul and Khetter Mohan Dutt, the two surviving members of the firm, who had been acting as banians to them since the year 1870. Moneys were received by them on behalf of Messrs. Jardine Skinner and Co.; they were in the same premises with the plaintiffs, and from May 1870 to November 1875 the banians daily accounted to the plaintiffs for moneys received; indeed for twenty years they accounted regularly, when suddenly they refused to furnish a statement of moneys received endeavouring to excuse themselves on the plea that the business was now different from what it was when they made their agreement with Messrs. Jardine Skinner and Co., imports and exports forming the principal portion of their original business and agencies that of later days. They undertook only the imports and exports they urged, and only so far as these were concerned was it necessary that they should furnish an account. From May 1890 to November of the same year, when the defendants ceased to act as banians to the firm, no accounts were rendered, and it was asserted that nearly two lakhs of rupees of the plaintiffs' money was now in the hands of the defendants. Of course the judge found that they were liable, for the law provides that if a person receives money for and on account of another person, he is bound to account for money so received—quite independent of all considerations of agreement and voluntary and gratuitous action. A judgment in the plaintiffs' favour was therefore recorded. This is the sum and substance of the point which was to be tried, but the hearing brought to light much which we doubt not the plaintiffs would rather had remained unknown to any but themselves. Determined to fight to the utmost the banians were not too scrupulous as to their choice of weapons. They dragged in every European assistant in the employment of Messrs. Jardine Skinner and Co., alleging that all of them for many years past had been in the habit of largely overdrawing their salaries, and of concealing such overdrafts "by making or causing to be made false entries in the plaintiffs' books" in respect thereof. Of course such a sweeping charge must be met, and his lordship decided to have each one called to give him an opportunity of clearing himself. There appeared to be no doubt that each assistant did overdraw his salary. Each assistant had a ledger account of his salary, and each again had a private account with the banians' cashier, from whom they drew to a larger extent than they ought to have done. Mr. Robertson, too, the chief assistant, overdrew largely. The partners did not know of these transactions, and the banians say they did not. Anyhow they failed to prove that the young men had been guilty of any offence. They, like many others, had been speculating in gold mine shares during the recent mania, and doubtless thought that a temporary loan would set them on the way to fortune. The judge exonerated them from the charge the banians brought against them; and their practice of overdrawing the judge regarded as irrelevant to the case. Still, business men everywhere must regard with amazement the absence of system by which such a practice could be possible—a practice which must inevitably lead to unpleasantness, if not worse, both to employer and employed.

THERE is a paper published in Threadneedle-street, known as the *Financial Standard*, and there is believed to be a city somewhere in India, named Bombay. But the Bombay which is the creation of the *Financial Standard* must be another city altogether from the place known to all of us by that name. It is a city now "in War Paint," as we learn from a leading article which the Threadneedle-street paper dedicates to Bombay and its enterprise. While England, according to the financial journal, is "sponging on India for the benefit of a class" by its "stupid and immoral adhesion to the Gold Standard," Bombay is "in war paint," and "in giving extension to its jute industries is touching the true key-note of the Indian future." This is a little bewildering, and is calculated to make some of us ask where we live now. Yet the writer's reference to Lord Salisbury's "black man" taunt, painfully stale though it be, reminds us that it is of some visible habitable city that he is thinking, and not of an airy bourg in cloudland. Nor is it by a slip of the pen that he writes Bombay when he is really thinking of some other place. Calcutta, which is credibly reported to have been dabbling in jute for some time past, is expressly mentioned as one of the great centres of population in India which should imitate Bombay's example, and try their hands on jute. And it is no insignificant example either. "The present Bombay programme is 1,200 new looms. Why not twice 1,200 looms? Why not fifty times 1,200 looms? Why not looms on looms until the United States and England are both excluded from the jute industry?" Aye, why not all this and much more? Why should they not take on long lease even "the roaring loom of time" whereof Goethe sings? Meanwhile we must all agree with the *Financial Standard* that Bombay, having already done such wonders in jute weaving, ought to have a fair field. "Impertinence," we are told, "is exhausted when England finds fault with Bombay for adding to the number of its jute looms." Impertinence, indeed! But what about imagination? Yet here, notwithstanding the revelation that an article on the jute industry in Bombay must necessarily be to all of us, we are not left altogether to conjecture. The writer gives us an interesting table of "Bombay jute mills," and the dividends that they paid in 1891. Budge-Budge, Howrah, Seebpore, Hooghly, and half-a-dozen others are on the list, with half-yearly dividends ranging as high as fifty per cent. The precise locality of these mills in Bombay is not known to us, but there is a man in Threadneedle-street who will tell enquirers more about the Bombay jute industry—to say nothing of the *Juth* industry—than we can.

A *Government Gazette Extraordinary* was issued yesterday announcing the conversion of the four-and-a-half per cent. loan of 1878 and the four-and-a-half per cent. transfer loan of 1879. The former stands at Rx. 791,330, and the latter at Rx. 11,716,847, and they are redeemable at par on the 15th of September next. The imminent lapse of the 4½ per cent. debt has for many months past kept this stock considerably below four per cent. Government paper, the latter being yesterday quoted at 109, or Rs. 4-8 in excess of the 4½ per cent. The market in this way showed that it regarded early conversion as a foregone conclusion, and the announcement yesterday, while it will surprise no one, will only quicken curiosity as to the intentions of Government in regard to four per cents. With these at 109 people find it difficult to believe that conversion can be far off.

NEWS was received by yesterday's mail of the death of Mr. T. A. Walker, Assistant Auditor, B. B. and C. I. Railway, who had gone to Europe on sick leave, in February last. The Company's offices were closed yesterday as a mark of respect.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 4 per cent.

SUPERINTENDENT S. KYTE has been appointed Commissioner of the Baroda Police.

QUARANTINE against plague has been imposed in Egypt against arrivals from Bussorah.

ARRIVALS from Bussorah are to be subjected to ten days' quarantine at Yemen and Hedjaz.

AT the present time there are no less than 1,400 wagons standing outside the Howrah goods terminus for want of space in the sheds in which to unload them.

AT the close of the year 1890-91 the net custom revenue of the port of Calcutta was the largest on record since the partial abolition of duties in 1882-83. Last year, however, the revenue showed a further increase of ten lakhs, the net total amounting to Rs. 2,71,10,660. Of this amount, over Rs. 2,25

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

At a meeting of the National League held at Bradford yesterday Mr. Dillon proposed that a Board be formed to arbitrate between the two Irish Parties.

DISASTER IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, JUNE 5.

News has been received here of a disaster, which has occurred in the oil region of Pennsylvania, where a cloud burst and partly swamped two towns. The lightning set fire to the oil refineries and six of them are now ablaze.

Numbers of the inhabitants have fled to the hills for safety, and one hundred and fifty have been drowned or burnt to death.

THE CONFLAGRATION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

NEW YORK, JUNE 6.

The flood in Pennsylvania has swept away the oil-tanks at Titusville. The oil ignited and spread everywhere, the river carrying the blazing debris a distance of eighteen miles to the oil city, which was soon ablaze.

The number of fatalites at the oil city amounts to two hundred, and at Titusville to one hundred and fifty.

EVIDENCE OF LORD ROBERTS BEFORE THE WANTAGE COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 6.

The *Pioneer's* special correspondent wired from London, dated June 4, as follows :—The Hon'ble St. J. Brodrie, replying to Lord Curzon's question in the House of Commons regarding the suppression of the evidence submitted by Lord Roberts to the Wantage Committee, said Mr. Stanhope, the War Minister, had no knowledge what evidence was before the Committee. He understood that the Committee received many opinions, and decided to publish only the evidence which had been subjected to cross-examination.

CHOLERA IN KASHMIR.

Cholera of a severe type is still prevalent in Kulu, so it is extremely unlikely that H. E. the Viceroy will visit the valley during the rains.

THE CHIEFSHIP OF THE ULWAR STATE.

The accession of the young Maharaja Jey Sing to the Chiefship of the Ulwar State was announced in full Durbar by Colonel Fraser, the Political Agent, on Sunday.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

A public meeting, in connection with the Indian Currency Association, will be held, next Saturday afternoon, in the Simla Town Hall. A petition to Parliament is now being drawn up.

DISCOVERY OF COAL-PITS.

Coal was recently discovered near the banks of the Tenasserim river. Experiments have now been made with it on a steam-launch on the river, and it has been found to be of excellent quality.

THE CHIN HILLS.

The fate of the Chin Hills will not be decided till next cold season. The Government of India favours the handing over of the whole of Chinland to Assam, but this is strongly opposed by Burma.

COLONEL WOODTHORPE'S NEW APPOINTMENT.

Colonel Woodthorpe, late Deputy Quarter-Master-General for Intelligence, arrived in Simla, on the 5th instant. He will be posted shortly to the Survey of India, as the Intelligence Branch is only to have an Assistant Quarter-Master-General as its head.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE MEDICAL CHARGE OF THE PESHAWAR DISTRICT.

The administrative medical charge of the Peshawar district will, in lieu of the Quetta district, which has taken its place as a Surgeon-Colonel's charge, be held alternately by a Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel of the Medical Staff and of the Indian Medical Service.

SAD DEATH OF A POLICE SUPERINTENDENT IN A TRAIN.

The body of Mr. F. A. Berrill, District Superintendent of Police, Rai Bareilly, was taken from the train at Cawnpore, on Saturday night. The unfortunate officer had died in the train of heart-disease between Unao and Cawnpore. He joined the department in 1887.

THE RAMPUR MURDER.

The protracted trial of the men charged with the murder of the late General Azim-ud-din, President of the Rampur State Council, came to an end on Saturday. The judges proceed to Naini Tal to write their judgment, which, it is expected, will be given in a week or ten days.

MR. REES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, JUNE 6.

Mr. Rees is a candidate for the preliminary examination in Russian, to be held at Bangalore next month.

THE MAURITIUS FUND.

The offertory of St. George's Cathedral, yesterday, for the Mauritius Fund, was over Rs. 400.

OBITUARY.

Captain E. E. Mcmahon.

EXECUTION AT YERROWDA JAIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 6.

Shaik Hussein, a butler, who in March last shot a Goanese cook and then ran amuck, and wounded two villagers, was executed to-day at Yerrowda.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JUNE 5.

10 p.m.	81·9

MONDAY, JUNE 6.

6 a.m.	79·5
10 a.m.	81·4
2 p.m.	84·1
4 p.m.	84·0

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 21.

THE COMING GREAT FIGHT.

The two most accomplished pugilists of the day —Peter Jackson and Frank Slavin—are due to face each other in the ring of the National Sporting Club, London, on May 30, to do battle for a prize of £2,000. The position of the men, their keen rivalry for years past, and the vastness of the stakes, elevate this contest into something much more than the ordinary "merry mill in the home district"—a headline I have frequently seen in the metropolitan sporting newspapers. It may sound absurd to say so, but just as the recent fight between Fitz Simmons and Maher in America was anticipated with more interest than the Presidential Election, so I believe the trial of skill and strength between Jackson and Slavin will arouse more curiosity and excitement among people who follow sport than the coming General Election. A sum of £2,000 is beyond the most delusive dreams of gladiators like Tom Sayers, but even this is small compared with the offers of the Californian Sporting Club, at San Francisco. So far as England is concerned these great matches have generally proved what the "fancy" term "frosts" or "fizzles." In language understood of the people they have been disappointing; they have been failures because the battles have been so brief. I need not remind you how quickly Peter Jackson for instance doubled up James Smith, who posed as the English champion, and how in two rounds Slavin mastered the "Mission Boy" James McAuliffe. These are matters of history connected with the charmed circle, but despite these previous experiences the world which extends its patrician patronage to pugilism will all be there on the 30th of May. Slavin's believers assure us that white will checkmate black in a few moves. As the French say we shall see.

LORD BYRON BOXED DURING HIS MOTHER'S FUNERAL.

I incidentally referred to the patrician patronage of pugilism towards the close of the last paragraph. Of course, I need hardly say that, this is no new feature in the life of our aristocracy. Many of our noble dukes and belted earls have been as fond of the ring-side as they have been of the covert-side in their pursuit of the wily fox. 'Tis even said that if Lord Palmerston did not see the fight between Sayers and Heenan, that at least he opened his purse in connection with the encounter. Probably there has never been a much more staunch supporter of boxing and fighting than the famous Lord Byron, who, eccentric genius as he was, was deeply in love with what he termed this "unpoetical exercise." The famous fighter John Jackson, the son of a prosperous London builder, was one of Byron's most intimate friends. They frequently boxed an hour a day, and in Tom Moore's "Life of Byron" it is very common indeed to stumble across passages in Byron's letters where he speaks of the pleasures and advantages of boxing. It may seem as if Byron were dead to all the nobler feelings akin to pity and sorrow, when I say that rather than attend his mother's funeral he had some sparring with a friend. We all know that Lady Byron was not a model mother, but the author of "Childe Harold" was stricken with grief at her death. His letters prove his sorrow, and was he not found sitting in the dark chamber of the dead—sobbing by the side of her lifeless form. And yet on the morning of the funeral he declined to follow her remains to the family vault. Poor Byron stood at the door of Newstead Abbey and watched the procession move away, and "then turning to young Rushton, who was the only person left beside himself, he desired him to fetch the sparring-gloves, and proceeded to his usual exercise with the boy. He was silent and abstracted all the time, and, as if from an effort to get the better of his feelings, threw more violence, Rushton thought, into his blows than was his habit; but at last—the struggle seeming too much for him—he flung away the gloves, and retired to his room." There was naught of the conventional or the hypocrite about Byron.

THE RELATIONS OF JOHN JACKSON AND LORD BYRON.

Yes, Byron always took exercise with the "muffles." He was perfectly familiar with all chronicles of the "ring" and the fancy," and there is no doubt that he was a backer in many a match. It is amusing to read in a letter of his, dated April 10, 1814 :—"I have not stirred out of these rooms for these four days past; but I have sparred for exercise (windows open) with Jackson an hour daily to attenuate and keep up the ethereal part of me. The more ardent my fatigue, the better my spirits for the rest of the day; and then my evenings have that calm nothingness of langour which I most delight in. To-day, I have boxed an hour and written an ode to Napoleon Bonaparte." Byron always respected "Gentleman" Jackson. In one of his notes on the XI. Canto of "Don Juan" Lord Byron says :—"I refer to my old friend and corporal pastor and master, John Jackson, Esq., Professor of Pugilism, who, I trust, still retains the strength and symmetry of his model of a form, together with his good humour and athletic, as well as mental accomplishment." In another place he refers to Jackson as the Emperor of Pugilism. From all of which I conclude that Jackson must have been an excellent fellow; that even a poet may be a pugilist; and that the patrician patronage of pugilism is by no means a feature which the upper circles have developed in what the pessimists call these degenerate days. As I have already explained why I approve of boxing, and even fighting, I do not find it necessary to write a defence of Byron or any other modern lord or lowly plebeian, who thinks well to countenance a healthy pastime, which encourages honour and fair-play, and discourages the use of all weapons save those with which a man is born.

PETER JACKSON: A SKETCH.

Both Jackson and Slavin are training hard for the event. Slavin is at Dovercourt, and has the assistance of his brother John, who is himself anxious to show that he is proficient in the noble art of attack and defence. They take plenty of exercise and have a large pavilion for their in-door work. Parson Davies—so-called from his clerical appearance—and several American and Australian fighting men, have just reached England and they hope to assist Jackson in his training and at the ring-side. "Parson" Davies is, I believe, to put the finishing touches on Jackson's preparation, but the black man has a great liking for doing all his preliminary work alone. This is a very singular fancy of his, but it appears to have worked well in the past. What? Say you want to know something about these modern gladiators? Certainly. Peter Jackson, who is a man of pure African type, would in the old days have been called Black Peter, or Jackson the Black. He is regarded as the champion coloured pugilist of the world, and was born in the West Indies. He passed all his earlier years at Sydney, in New South Wales. He is just over thirty years of age, stands six-and-a-half feet in his stockings, and his fighting weight is about 195lbs. He commenced boxing some ten years ago in Australia, and all his contests were with small gloves under the Marquis of Queensberry's rules. Early in 1888 he left Australia, where he had been very successful, and landed at San Francisco. It was there that he first met the Marquis of Queensberry, Lord Lonsdale, and other British travelling aristocrats, who promised to do all they could for him in England. At the city of the Golden Gate, Jackson defeated McAuliffe, the aforesaid "Mission Boy," in twenty-four rounds, and after that he whipped Godfrey, another coloured pugilist in nineteen rounds, and the Cardiff giant in ten rounds. He came to England, reaching Queenstown on August 28, 1889, and, as we all remember, met James Smith at the Pelican Club for £1,000. Jackson, who was very quick and clever, was awarded the fight in the second round on a foul. He was very modest over his success, and when Smith lost his temper and talked of using bare fists, Peter Jackson calmly advised the hearers not to hold him back, but to let him come on. This was in November, 1889. Since then Jackson has been in America. However, he returned to England, this spring, after a boxing tour, and has settled down to what may be regarded as the serious business of his life. As I have said, Jackson possesses all the peculiar beauty of the pure African. His shoulders are broad, and his arms so very long that he has a great advantage in "reach" over most opponents.

A STUDY OF FRANK SLAVIN.

Frank Slavin I have personally met, and I was greatly impressed by the strength of his frame and his honest manly bearing. He was born on January 27, 1863, at Maitland, New South Wales, where poor Seddon, the captain of the only English Rugby football team which ever visited the Colonies, was drowned. He stands six feet and an inch in his stockings, and scales 13st. 4lbs. Slavin learned the trade of a coach-builder and blacksmith, and first came out as a pedestrian. He was always fond of boxing, but did nothing in a professional way until seven years ago. Having won the Championship of Queensland Slavin pursued the same plan as J. L. Sullivan. That is to say he went on tour, offering purses of from £10 to £20 to any man who would stand before him for four rounds. He then went to Sydney and met a pupil of Jackson's, named Taylor, with small gloves, and stopped him in two rounds. Indeed, Slavin conquered many men, and some of big reputation. At length, he issued a challenge to fight Peter Jackson for £250 a-side and the championship. Jackson's party desired a match with gloves for a purse, and they could not come to terms, although Slavin's backers offered Jackson £50 to sign articles for £500. Slavin, finding work of this kind scarce, went to New Zealand, and beat Laing for the championship in five rounds. He hastened back to Melbourne in the hope of getting Jackson to come to the scratch, but the black had gone to San Francisco. Having beaten several other very good men, including one Billy Farnam, who had whipped Jackson, Slavin, like Alexander, sighed for fresh worlds to conquer, and came to England. They call Australia the land of the Golden Fleece, but it seems to me that the champions of the universe at all branches of sport are always very glad to come money-hunting to our little island. The average Britisher is generally ready to encourage the man of talent and pluck. Slavin landed in England, on August 11, 1889, and on October 17, lowered the colours of "Chesterfield" Goode in five rounds. Then he met James Smith for £500 a-side and the Championship of England, at Bruges, on December 23, 1889. After fighting fourteen rounds, and after Slavin had won the fight nearly half-a-dozen times, he was treated in a brutal and un-English fashion by some roughs, and the referee, instead of giving the fight to the Australian, declared it a draw. On September 27, 1890, Slavin met McAuliffe, the Californian Mission Boy at the Ormonde Club, London, and knocked him senseless in two rounds. Since then, Slavin has been on a boxing tour in America with Mitchell. Thus after a wordy warfare extending over several years the English and black champions of Australia will meet on the neutral ground of a London club at the end of this month. May the man who is the most skilful be proclaimed the winner.

"I'M SLAVIN."

Slavin found a wife on the South Coast of England, and in 1890 folk travelling on the London and South-Western Railway often met Slavin, who se giant frame, rather auburn tone, and small twinkling eyes rivetted attention. A little incident occurred on the journey one morning. There was some dispute among the passengers in a first-class compartment as to a window being up or down. One pulled it down and then another pulled it up, and this was twice repeated. Then the first passenger pulled the window down again, and whispered quite softly: "I'm Slavin." That window was not interfered with for the rest of the journey.

ANCIENT AND MODERN BOXERS: A CONTRAST.

The modern fighting man is, as a rule, not very shy or very modest. If at all successful he affects evening dress; wears fur-lined coats; bejewels the fingers of his coarse hands with brilliants and sapphires; carries gold-handled umbrellas, and generally dresses like a gentleman without behaving as one. Slavin, I believe, is a quiet, inoffensive, and well-behaved man. He dresses well, and conducts himself with a due regard to decorum. In this he sets a great example to many modern English "pugs." I often wonder what some of the old school of fighting men—like Tom Sayers, Tom King, Ben Caunt, and Tom Cribb would have thought of the luxurious habits and mode of life adopted by the modern professor of the noble art. In Lord Byron's "observations," being a letter to Mr. Jno. Murray on the Rev. W. L. Bowles's strictures on "The Life and Writings of Pope," the noble bard says :—"I remember on the morning of the great battle (the second) between Gully and Gregson Cribb—who was matched against Horton for the second fight, on the same memorable day—awaking me (a lodger at the inn in the next room) by a loud remonstrance to the waiter against the abomination of his towels, which had been laid in lavender. Cribb was a coal-heaver, and was much more discomfited by this odoriferous effeminacy of fine linen than by his adversary, Horton, whom he 'finished in style,' though with some reluctance, for I recollect that he said 'he disliked hurting him, he looked so pretty,' Horton being a very fine fresh-coloured young man." This passage, which throws considerable light upon the innate manliness and the chivalry of the old school of fighting-men—real men in those days—I particularly commend to all boxing men, professional and amateur, and to all those who desire to be men, not dandies and fops.

FOOTBALLIANA.

Now let me turn for a moment to football—a sport which some silly people describe as the modern substitute for pugilism, a rare compliment to the players and spectators in this "immaculate period—this moral millennium." The Football League has at length been re-organized. The League now consists of twenty-eight clubs, sixteen constituting the first division, and twelve the second. Sheffield Wednesday, Notts Forest, and Newton Heath have been added to the clubs of last season, the first two being new to the competition, and Newton Heath taking the place of Darwen. This will be called the first division. The second division will consist of Darwen, Ardwick, Burslem Port Vale, Bootle, Burton Swifts, Crewe Alexandra, Grimsby, Lincoln City, Northwich Victoria, Sheffield United, Small Heath, and Walsall. There is a system of promotion and reduction, and with a court of appeal, consisting of Messrs. Clegg, Crump, and Forrest, I expect the new organisation to work smoothly and well. By the way, nothing to my mind shows the great strides football is still making like the fact that members of Parliament—the most wily of creatures are now taking a "deep interest" in clubs in their constituencies. Sir James Fergusson, the Postmaster-General, has taken shares in the newly-floated Newton Heath Club, while Sir Henry James was at Bury, last Saturday evening, assisting at the presentation of the Lancashire Cup and League medals to the Bury team. You see the General Election is at hand, and no step likely to ensure popularity must be neglected.

M. BERTILLON'S method of anthropometric identification has been adopted by the jail administration of Ceylon, and Dr. Hayman Thornhill, who has made a special study of the subject, has undertaken to teach the system in the largest gaol in Colombo. In a recent interview he has given several interesting particulars of the method of classification adopted. The eyes, for instance, are entered under seven heads, which are supposed to exhaust the possible combinations of colour in the human subject; impigmented, or blue without any other colour; blue with yellow; blue with orange (yellow and red); pale chestnut; dark chestnut in a circle round the pupil; maroon with a suspicion of green; and pure maroon, or rather the *marron* of the French. The last named, it is stated, is a colour found in the eyes of nearly all Orientalists. Noses are variously classified as concave, rectilineal, convex, humped, and undulating, the latter being "the sort of nose which usually indicates a good-tempered individual, when the ridge seems to have two or more distinct waves in it." Some 200,000 criminals have already been measured on the anthropometric principle in France, and, according to Dr. Thornhill, the measurements can be made by two trained officials at an average of five minutes for each prisoner.

THE Russian Government has, it is announced, decided upon the construction of a railway along the Narew River, a tributary of the Bug, the course of which runs near the Prussian frontier. The proposed line, which is to serve strategic purposes, will involve an expenditure of over 4,500,000 roubles.

THE FOUR AND A-HALF PER CENT. LOAN.

THE following notification was issued yesterday by the Government of India (Finance and Commerce Department) :—

Simla, the 6th June 1892.

Whereas the 4½ per cent. Loans (4½ per cent. Loan of 1878. Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. portion including the 4½ per cent. Loan of 1880), which mature upon 15th September 1893, can be discharged at par on that date provided three months' notice of repayment shall have been given on the 15th June 1893; and whereas it is desirable to give holders of those loans the opportunity of transferring their holdings into the ordinary 4 per cent. Loans; it is hereby notified that the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, has been authorised until 15th July 1892 to receive 4½ per cent. Securities of the above loans for the purpose of being exchanged for per 4 cent. Promissory Notes or Stock Certificates upon the following terms :—

(1) Rs. 100 of 4 per cent. Promissory Notes or Stock Certificates will be delivered for every Rs. 100 of 4½ per cent. Securities received; and any interest (not already paid) on the 4½ per cent. Securities up to the 29th June 1892, inclusive, will be paid in cash.

(2) The Promissory Notes or Stock Certificates delivered will be of the Loan of 1854-55, and interest will run upon them from the 30th June 1892.

(3) The Securities tendered for transfer should be receipted in the following form :—

Received in lieu of this note a note of the same value of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1854-55, bearing interest from 30th June 1892.

2. Securities, other than Loan Certificates with coupons payable to bearer attached, tendered for transfer in India under this Notification, should be presented on or before the 15th July 1892 at the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, or at a Presidency Bank or any of their Branches, or at any Government Treasury in India. Loan Certificates, with coupons payable to bearer attached, tendered for conversion in India, must be presented at the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, together with the coupons with which they were issued, if any such remain which have not become due. When the Securities are presented at the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, that office will, as soon as possible after receipt of the Securities, issue the 4 per cent. Promissory Notes, and also pay the interest. In other cases the Bank or Treasury receiving the Securities tendered will forward them to the Public Dept Office, Calcutta, which will, as soon as possible after receipt, furnish the Bank or Treasury concerned with the 4 per cent. Promissory Notes to be issued in exchange, and with a payment order for the interest. The 4 per cent. Promissory Note will then be delivered, and the interest paid by the Bank or Treasury concerned.

3. No application will be entertained after the 15th of July 1892, but the Governor-General in Council observes the right of withdrawing, on any earlier date that he may think fit, the authority given in this Notification.

4. The Secretary of State for India will issue a Notification in London, stating the terms on which Securities of the 4½ per cent. Loans mentioned in paragraph 1 will be received for conversion in England.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ABKARI OFFENCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The theory advanced in the letters of mine, which you have been good enough to publish, is that a diminution of a particular class of offences, which follows a special punitive and preventive establishment designed to deal with those offences, should not be treated as a healthy or permanent diminution. That the offences should fall off as the staff for their suppression increased in strength and efficiency is to be expected, but so long as illicit distillation can only be held in check by a large and increasing special force billetted on the people I do not consider the state of things to be either healthy or satisfactory, and remedial measures of some kind are required.

Punitive posts are established in consequence of offences being rife in particular localities and are as a rule paid for by the localities concerned, but the system is open to very strong objections, and it certainly would not be a desirable remedy to cover the country with such posts.

I have intentionally limited myself to one point with a view to correct the contention that the evil of illicit distillation is being rapidly and satisfactorily solved, for I cannot admit any solution to be satisfactory, which is based on the extensive employment of punitive police. I adhere to the view for which I have contended, and I do not think it has been controverted.—Yours, &c.,

June 6. X.

THE RECENT TIGER ACCIDENT AT DAMOH.

THE following details of the fatal tiger incident near Damoh are given by the *Pioneer*. Dr. Deare, the Civil Surgeon, went out on the 21st ultimo to beat for a tiger he had heard of at a place called Sanga, about 30 miles from Damoh. He went alone. On the following morning he had a beat at 7-30 a. m. A large tigress promptly came out. He fired with his ·577 express and hit her; but the wound was not severe. He got a second shot and again hit her; and the tigress slunk away. He got off his tree, and went on foot to the spot where he had seen her. There he found traces of blood and began to track her up. Presently she charged him with a roar from out of a bush. He had the presence of mind to fire straight at her as she came on. He hit her full in the chest, a mortal wound; but it did not stop the tigress. Dr. Deare turned to run; but in a moment she was on him. She caught him by the left arm and knocked him over and shook him like a rat. He was dazed a little, but managed instinctively to seize her by the throat with his right hand. The rifle had been knocked out of his hand. Just as he seized the tigress she gave a groan and dropped dead. He was terribly mauled. Most of the wounds, though deep, were mere flesh wounds; but the worst was one under the arm in such an awkward place that he could not see it or reach it properly. He mixed some disinfecting fluid with soda water, dressed his wounds as well as he could, and then started to ride thirty miles through the sun to head-quarters. He did not reach home till about 3 p. m. The native Hospital Assistant was promptly in attendance; and Dr. Martin, Civil Surgeon of Saugor, (fifty miles off by road) was at once sent for. Everything was done for Dr. Deare by these medical officers that could be done; and he was nursed by Mr. Spence (D. S. P.) and Mrs. Spence. But blood poisoning had set in; and the wounds would not suppurate. He lingered until the 27th ultimo, when he succumbed to his injuries. His death has been a great shock to the community.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. DUTT, I. C. S.

ON the 26th ultimo, writes the *Madras Mail*, we reported the proceedings of a case heard before Sir Tiruvarur Muthusawmy Iyer, in which Mr. Gantz, counsel for Appachi Pillay, a forester, appealed for the transfer of the case against his client from the file of Mr. Dutt, Head Assistant Magistrate of Tinnevelly, to that of any other Magistrate. In the affidavit of the brother and cousin of the accused it was alleged that Mr. Dutt had intimidated witnesses by swearing at them and threatening them with rigorous imprisonment because they did not give evidence in favour of the prosecution; and that Mr. Dutt had behaved throughout the trial in an outrageous manner. Mr. Gantz further submitted that Mr. Dutt was in the habit of keeping on the desk before him a pile of stones with which he used to drive the people away from his Court. The further hearing of Mr. Gantz's application for a transfer of the trial was resumed at the High Court yesterday, when an affidavit sworn to by Mr. Dutt was put in and read. Mr. Dutt denied that he intimidated the witnesses for the prosecution by swearing at them "or otherwise," and he also categorically denies the other imputations levelled against him, with the exception of the alleged habit of his of keeping a pile of stones on his desk wherewith to pelt those entering his Court. This last allegation did not however appear in the affidavit of the brother and cousin, so Mr. Dutt was not bound, we suppose, to take any notice of it. Mr. Gantz submitted that the fact was as stated, but as the other charges levelled against Mr. Dutt have fallen to the ground, we may suppose that this alleged eccentricity on the part of the Magistrate is also not founded on fact. The Government Pleader opposed the application for a transfer of the case, and his Lordship dismissed it with the remark that the allegations contained in the affidavits of Cornelius Pillay and Chellappa Pillay, the brother and cousin respectively of the accused, were sufficiently answered by Mr. Dutt, and he saw no reason to believe that the explanation given by the Magistrate was not *bona fide*.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

No decision has yet been arrived at regarding the Raja of Sikkim; but, according to a bazaar rumor, the Raja's son will be kept in a state of tutelage during his minority until the administration can be entrusted to him, and meanwhile the Raja will be kept away from Tibetan influences.

FOR some weeks past a number of foreigners have been hawking about for sale in the streets of Madras pictures of a questionable description. Mr. Clogstoun, Superintendent of Police, the other day, came across one of these men and at once handed him over to a Police Constable, to whom he gave a letter of complaint. The pictures were shown to Mr. Maskell, the Senior Magistrate of Black Town, who, however, considered the pictures were not indecent. The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Simpson, has, however, sent them on to the Government solicitor for his opinion as to whether a prosecution would be against these men for selling the pictures.

DURING the past year the decrease in the import trade of Calcutta as compared with 1890-91 amounted to 124 lakhs of rupees, while the increase in exports was no less than 297 lakhs. In the coasting trade there was a decrease in imports to twenty-three lakhs against an increase in exports of 156 lakhs. The figures for the foreign trade are the highest on record, while those for the coasting trade are the highest since 1877-78. The exports of Indian produce increased by 2¾ crores, or eight per cent. and are the highest recorded with the exception of the one year, 1889-90. The exports of wheat increased during the past year by 254 per cent. in comparison with 1890-91, returned to about the level of the figures of years previous to 1888-89. The advance to the United Kingdom was 144 per cent., while to Belgium the shipments were more than ten times as great as those of the previous year. After a number of blank years there was a resumption of exports to Germany, and after one year to Egypt. Our shipments to France were small, though the total exports from India were on a very large scale.

PUBLIC form was triumphant in Friday's race for the Oaks, writes the *Pioneer*. La Fleche and The Smew, the only two daughters of St. Simon in the event, finished first and second, precisely as they did in the One Thousand. It is a curious coincident that Adoration, the filly placed third to them at Newmarket, and Lady Hermit, who occupied that position in the Oaks, are both the offspring of Hermit. La Fleche's victory cannot fail to make the onlooker regret that she did not finish first in the Derby instead of second. The double event has only been achieved by two mares, Eleanor and Blink Bonny, since the foundation of the two races over a hundred years ago. Though she has narrowly failed to accomplish this task, there can be no doubt that La Fleche is a remarkable performer, and well worth the enormous sum paid for her as a yearling. She is described as being of the grey-hound type of race-horse, and so exceptionally slender as to strike a superficial observer as "weedy." It is worthy of note that she has not been without some trouble to her teeth, three of which were extracted by Professor Loeffler on the same day as he operated on Orme's decayed stump.

A BRILLIANT idea for dealing with the unemployed tramp has occurred to a correspondent of *Truth*. It is an adaptation of the penny in the slot principle to the problem of labor tests for casuals, but instead of putting a penny in, the tramp will turn a handle to get a penny out. The scheme includes a method of utilising the power thus expended, and it is suggested that in these days of electrical science it will be no very difficult problem to enable the rate-payer in this way to get much better value for his money than he does from stone-breaking and oakum picking. No preliminary formalities, it is observed, would be required; no testimonials would be asked for; no notice required when leaving, and no visible foreman would ever be present to grumble or to be grumbled at. Moreover, the love of nature and travel characteristic of the tramp would not be interfered with because as soon as he tired of one machine he could go on to the next at his own sweet will. Our contemporary is so fascinated with the notion, that he asks why, if this plan were adopted, everybody should not join the "unemployed." With bread and cheese and board and lodging laid on, so to speak, at every street corner, why should any of us trouble to do more than turn the necessary handle?

NEWS which reaches us from the Hazara border, writes a contemporary, states that Hashim Ali may make a bold attempt to "bluff" the Black Mountain tribesmen by crossing the Indus, the object he has in view being to gain good terms from the Government and permission to settle somewhere in the Punjab. No doubt if he left Baio, he might cause some flutter among the local clans, in which case it might be necessary to move the force now at Oghi up to the crest of the ridge which overlooks the Hassanzai and Akazai country. This would encourage the loyal headmen to continue firm in their determination not to admit their late Chief among them. But it is very doubtful if Hashim can get more than a few score men to follow him, and with these he could not do much mischief. He is now among the Mada Khel, who have shown no great desire to do more than give him a bare subsistence allowance. Near at hand are the Chigarzais, who unfortunately were not punished during the last expedition. They are braggarts, who boast that our troops dared not enter their hills; but their leaders must see the folly of giving active support to an adventurer. This would be practically an invitation to the Government of India to repeat in the Chigarzai country the tactics pursued in the Hassanzai and Akazai hills. So long, of course, as Hashim Ali sits at Baio, one can never say what mischief may not ensue; if he "bluffs," as we anticipate, he will most likely, immediately after, make overtures to the Deputy Commissioner of Hazara, pleading that some consideration should be shown to a person of his importance. He may get a small allowance if he consents to be domiciled in the Punjab; but no notice will be taken of him unless he offers the most humble submission. Meanwhile strong political pressure is still being exerted upon the Black Mountain tribes, who have been plainly told that they must cause Hashim Ali to surrender, or keep him out of their territory. They have been made fully acquainted with the results likely to follow if they break their engagements of last year.

THE *Hindu Patriot* writes :—We are afraid the laugh about the snake plague in water-taps must be not all on our side. As the *Statesman* observes, the question is one of facts and not of probabilities, and facts seem to be rather strong. Correspondents who give their names and addresses affirm to having seen these reptiles come out of filtered water-taps in any number, and the Municipal authorities can have little difficulty in verifying their statements. A gentleman, by the name of Rakhal Chunder Dhur, living at 14, Sankaritolah Lane, brought to us, on Wednesday morning, at 8 a.m., quite a phial full of these curiosities which, he said, he gathered with his own hands as they came out one after another. They were eighteen in number and were from 3 to 4 inches long with a vicious mode of wringgling and moving about which made them anything but pleasant to contemplate in connection with the water-supply. Red and blackish spots abound all over their tiny length, and the girth does not appear to be the thickness of more than 5 or 6 threads. Those who had seen them at 6 a.m. declared that they were lustily growing and were decidedly bigger in dimensions at 8 a.m. The probabilities, therefore, seem to be that they could not have been born more than a few hours before their capture. If so, the reptiles must be breeding in reservoirs, or mains having in some way escaped through the filter beds, which are presumably not perfect. Another wormish-looking thing was caught in the house of Babu Sreenath Dass, a well-known vakil of the High Court, which also was sent to us for inspection. It seemed to belong to a different species and had peculiar indentures all over the body. It had been roughly handled but retained much of its vigour. Another capture is reported in the house of Babu Mahendranath Mukerjee, of Serpentine Lane. In Bhowanipur householders have been naturally much alarmed and simple precautions in the shape of rags round the taps have been adopted, but Municipal preventives ought to be more elaborate and effective. The pooh-poohing stage has been passed, we fear.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING'S contributions to the *Times* are (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) "being paid for at the rate of about thirty guineas a letter. At least they were offered to another London morning paper at that figure. This is a very much lower rate than that of Lord Randolph Churchill, who, it may be remembered, was paid £100 per letter. But then Mr. Kipling is not an ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, and in the land from which he has been writing there are no lions."

A TELEGRAM published in the *Times* of May 12 from Simla, through Reuter's Agency, states that "Wali Ahmed, the native Resident at Cabul, representing the British Government at the Court of the Ameer, has been re-called." "I think," writes Sir Lepel Griffin, "Reuter's Agency must have confused the matter, seeing that Wali Ahmed is not the Government Agent at Cabul, but the Ameer's Agent at Simla. The incident is probably without any political importance, but the correction seems called for."

THE action for libel by Miss Geraldine Ulmar, the charming actress of the Lyric Theatre, London, against the London correspondent of the *New York World* has been concluded. The alleged libel was a statement to the effect that the lady's husband, Ivan Caryll, the composer, to whom she was married a short time ago, was shortly going to take proceedings against her for a divorce. The fair plaintiff obtained a verdict in her favour, with damages amounting to £1,000.

THE will, with two codicils, of Mr. Frederick William Bigge, formerly of Mount Brisbane, Queensland, and late of 22, Prince's-gardens, Knightsbridge, who died on March 16, was proved on April 23, the personal estate amounting to upwards of £113,000; Maj. Joseph Barker, of Holmefield, Thornes, near Wakefield, £398,623; Mr. Robert Major Holborn, of 11, Highbury-crescent, and 33, Mincing-lane, £36,884; Mr. James Broadmead, of Langport, Somerset, £297,000; Mr. W. H. Heymann, Nottingham, £69,000; Mrs. Caroline Stewart Copland, of Caroline-villas, Overcliffe, Gravesend, £22,000; Sir William Bowman, Bart., £76,411; Marianne Dowager Lady Wolverton, £1,026.

NEGOTIATIONS for the settlement of the Portuguese Debt are said to be almost concluded.

THE Emperor William speaking, on May 16, at the banquet of the West Prussia Provincial Diet, said: "May the sons of this country accept with patience whatever Providence may have in store for them, and await with confidence the results which he, the Emperor, might succeed in achieving in the course of the toilsome years to come."

AT the annual gathering at the College Hall for Women in [illegible], writes a home paper, much interest was manifested in the progress of the two Indian students—Rukmabai, a Mahratta, and Vikal, a Parsee lady, who are both studying medicine. They have passed some of their examinations well, but they will not complete the medical course till two years hence.

A COMMUNICATION to the *Politische Correspondenz* from St. Petersburg with regard to vitalin states that no fewer than 10,000 people had received injections of Gatchkowsky's supposed remedy, and that hundreds of these persons followed the hearse of General Gresser. Thousands are still in dread of the consequences.

NEWS has reached St. Petersburg of a terrible disaster which occured on the Caspian Sea at the end of March. A steamer bound for Baku, with over two hundred passengers on board, foundered with all hands. No particulars are known, but the vessel was carrying a heavy deck cargo, which is believed to have shifted and capsized the vessel.

A BERLIN manufacturer has received the following interesting letter from a St. Petersburg firm (the *Daily News's* correspondent telegraphs) :—"It is intended to introduce into some of the prisons here microphones for the purpose of eavesdropping on the prisoners. I beg you to inform me by return of post whether you have manufactured such microphones, or whether you would be willing to do so. If you have I beg you to send me a sketch of what they are like. It is intended to fix them in the wall or the floor, and they must be so sensitive that when covered on the outside with wall paper they may repeat everything spoken by a person in any part of the room. The order might be a considerable one, and it would, therefore, even be worth while to construct something new in things of this kind. Something of the sort exists already and I should like to make use of the microphones manufactured by you, but that they would have to be altered a little for the purpose." The Social Democratic organ *Vorwerts*, which publishes the above statement, adds that the German firm has already sent a sample microphone to St. Petersburg, and that the experiments made with it were very successful. The paper expresses the suspicion that these microphones are particularly destined for political prisoners, and publishes the letter as a general warning.

CAPTAIN M'CALMONT, M.P., presiding, on May 15, at the half yearly meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge, said the actual head of the Nationalist Party was Archbishop Walsh, who only a few days ago advised his flock to boycott a charitable bazaar in Dublin in aid of the Masonic Orphan Schools. Loyalists would be asked to submit to the rule of that Prelate of the Roman Catholic Church, but they would be asked in vain. The spirit that animated their forefathers, two hundred years ago, was to be found in them still. They all re-echoed the sentiment which Lord Salisbury recently expressed, that the British Parliament had a right to rule Ulster, but she had no right to sell them into slavery.

A JURY at the Leicester quarter sessions has developed a curious tendency to casuistical subtlety. A young man was brought before them charged with obtaining goods by false pretences, and it was not disputed that he had gone to a shop and purchased articles of cutlery to the value of 5*l.* 10*s.*, falsely pretending that they were for his mother, a person of credit in that town. It was further admitted that, instead of taking the cutlery home, he had pawned it. On behalf of the accused, however, it was urged that he had obtained goods before for which his mother had subsequently paid, and that he expected her, in this instance, to do the same. This curious defence seems to have impressed the jury, for, after deliberation, they returned into court to ask whether it would be competent to them to find that, though there were false pretences, there was no intention to defraud. Upon being rather bluntly told by the Recorder that if they brought in "a nonsensical verdict like that" it would be taken as one of "not guilty," the j

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the month of June was held yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik. There were also present:—Messrs. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Balchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. C. H. Byrne, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowsajee Pestonjee, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Dominic D'Monte, Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Fardunjee Nasarwanjee Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Govardandas Goculdas Tejpal, W. C. Hughes, Hurkisondas Narrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Jamsedjee Kharsedjee Kama, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Karsandas Chabildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedjee Nasarwanjee Wadia, Brigade-Surgeon G. A. Maconachie, Messrs. Mirza Hossin Khan, Muljie Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Nanabhai Navrojee Katrak, Nanu Narayen Kothare, Pranjivandas Culliandas, Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Khairaz, Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, G. W. Roughton, Selim Solomon, Sundernath D. Khote, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Acacio Gabriel Viegas, Captain W. P. Walshe, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

NEW MEMBER OF THE CORPORATION.

The Corporation recorded the letters from Government stating that Colonel Merewether's resignation of his seat in the Corporation was accepted, and that Mr. W. C. Hughes, M. I. C. E., had been appointed member of the Corporation *vice* Col. Merewether; and that the Government had appointed Mr. O. H. Byrne, a member of the Corporation, *vice* Captain M. Bean, resigned.

MR. COTTON.

On the motion of Mr. R. M. Sayani, the Corporation granted six months' leave of absence to Mr. George Cotton.

ILLEGAL GRATIFICATIONS.

It was resolved that Government in the Legislative Department be asked when the Municipal Act is under amendment to strike out therefrom Section 512 and insert the following:—

Any person employed under this Act, not being a public servant within the meaning of Section 21 of the Indian Penal Code, who shall accept or obtain or agree to accept, or attempt or obtain from any person for himself or for any other person, any gratification whatever, other than legal remuneration as a reward for doing or forbearing to do any official act, or for showing or forbearing to show in the exercise of his official functions favour or disfavour to any person, or for rendering or attempting to render any service or disservice to any person with the (Corporation), or with any public servant as such or with the Government, shall be liable to the same punishment as is provided by the Indian Penal Code in the case of the like offence committed by a public servant.

THE PRESENTATION TO MR. CLERKE.

The following resolution from the Standing Committee was received.—"That the following be forwarded for the decision of the Corporation, with the recommendation that in either case the amount be met, from the surplus cash balance:—Letter No. 1,493, dated 23rd instant, from the Commissioner, stating with reference to the resolution of the Committee No. 481, dated 13th idem, that a handsome casket with a suitable inscription (for presentation to Mr. Clerke) may be obtained for about Rs. 1,250. Suggesting that the Corporation be asked whether in lieu of spending such a sum on such an object they would not prefer to spend an equal amount on a service of silver plate with a suitable inscription, which would both be useful and valuable and being always in use would be a constantly present evidence of Mr. Clerke's great services and the munificent recognition of them by the Corporation."

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee said that the matter arose on the motion of Dr. Blaney, who proposed that a vote of thanks from the Corporation should be presented to Mr. Clerke for having so successfully completed the Tansa work and enclosed in a suitable casket. The matter was sent on to the Standing Committee to consider, and they in their turn submitted the matter to the Municipal Commissioner. He considered that a silver service would be a more suitable presentation to give Mr. Clerke and to that the Standing Committee agreed, and now sent their proposal on for the approval of the Corporation. He moved that it be carried out.

Colonel Wilson seconded the motion.

Dr. Viegas remarked that he opposed the spending of Rs. 1,500, when the matter was before the Standing Committee, and he would do the same at that meeting. The Corporation by adopting the Commissioner's suggestion would be departing from their previous resolution on the subject. The engrossing and enclosing of an address could be easily done for Rs. 500.

Mr. Sayani agreed with Dr. Viegas that economy was a good thing, but considered that the present was an exceptional case. If they wanted to economise they could have an address engrossed and enclosed for Rs. 1, but that was certainly not what was intended by the Corporation. The resolution should be enclosed in a handsome and suitable manner.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee considered that it would be very shabby to do the matter badly, especially when the Corporation had voted Rs. 10,000 for four subordinates and Rs. 6,000 to Mr. Clerke's assistant Mr. White.

Dr. Viegas: Shame, shame.

Dr. Cowasjee: Shame on the man who would curtail in the manner proposed such an item of expenditure. (Laughter.)

Dr. Viegas: I rise to a point of order, Mr. Chairman, and complain of the ungentlemanly way in which the Chairman of the Standing Committee has spoken about me. He is setting a bad example, which is most unworthy of him.

Dr. Cowasjee: You said "Shame."

Dr. Viegas: It is unworthy of you. (Cries of "Order order.") Shame to the Chairman of the Standing Committee.

The matter was then voted upon, and Dr. Viegas was the only dissentient.

THE HEALTH OFFICER.

The Health Officer, Dr. Weir, was granted twenty days' privilege leave. Mr. Leask will act for the Health Officer, and Mr. Glover for Mr. Leask. The Corporation fixed Rs. 283 as the amount of acting allowance to be paid to Mr. Leask.

ANOTHER CONTRACT QUESTION.

The Corporation considered resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 740, dated 27th April, 1892, as under:—"That letter No. 804, dated 11th instant, from the Commissioner, be forwarded to the Corporation, with the following recommendations:—(1.) That the provisions of clause 2 of the specification attached to the contract with Messrs. Macfarlane, Strang & Co., for the supply of iron mains and fittings for the Tansa Water-Works be enforced. That the deductions due thereunder be made from the contractors' final bill, *viz.*, £2,612-7-0, as the excess above the schedule weight of pipes supplied by them exceed the contract allowance of 3 per cent. and amounted to 448 tons. (2.) The deduction of £12-15-0, on account of testing charges, incurred in replacing iron work rejected under articles 12 and 17 of their contract. (3.) That sanction be given to the payment of £648 only to Messrs. Macfarlane, Strang & Co., in final settlement of all their claims, the amount to be met provisionally by a transfer, from the balance of the sum of Rs. 1,00,000, provided in the revised estimate for the construction of valve-houses on siphon No. 6 and for other works in connection with the Tansa duct."

Dr. Cowasjee moved a resolution in accordance with the views of the Standing Committee.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha said he was always in favour of economy, but considered that the motion would be doing the contractors an injustice.

The Municipal Commissioner said he did not agree with the resolution of the Standing Committee, and considered the Corporation would be taking unfair advantage of certain clauses in the contract, which were never intended to be used in such a way.

Mr. Solomon as a business man considered that the money should be paid, especially as they had done the work in a most satisfactory manner and moved that the matter be referred back to the Standing Committee.

After some further discussion the original motion was carried by a large majority.

AN EYE TO THE GATE OF INDIA.

Mr. G. W. Roughton moved in accordance with notice of motion, "That a committee be appointed, consisting of the President, Dr. Blaney, Mr. Sayani, Dr. Balchandra, Mr. Solomon, and Dr. Viegas, for the purpose of ascertaining, in conjunction with the Municipal Commissioner, on what terms the Government would make over to the Corporation the whole of the land, known as the Oval, and situated between the Sailors' Home and the P. & O. Offices; on the understanding that such land will be used solely for such public purposes as may from time to time be sanctioned by the Government and the Corporation."

Mr. Roughton considered the site, one of the most important in Bombay, and that the Corporation ought not to lose an opportunity of acquiring it. The motion did not commit the Corporation to anything, but was merely to discover on what terms Government would part with the land. The land had been unoccupied ever since the old fort wall had been removed, and now acted as a lung by which the breezes were let into Bombay. On sanitary grounds it was undesirable that the site should be blocked up. There was no site in Bombay on which the statues of eminent citizens could be put up, and they knew what trouble there was the other day to find a place for Lord Reay's statue. The land was admirably suited for purposes of a public character, and the city ought not to let the opportunity pass of acquiring the site. The ground had been now unoccupied for a very long time, and now that it had just been filled in it was not likely to be sold within a reasonable time, and if that was so Government might accept a reasonable cash payment rather than wait thirty or forty years to sell it.

Dr. Katrak seconded.

Dr. Balchandra supported the principle of the motion, but moved as an amendment that instead of appointing a committee the President might be asked to obtain the necessary information.

Mr. Wacha seconded the amendment.

Mr. Solomon supported the amendment, and remarked that he had heard that the ground had been filled in with sludge that was of an unhealthy and deleterious character, and might during the monsoon throw off unhealthy exhalations.

Dr. Cowasjee asked the Corporation to seriously consider whether under the present circumstances the Corporation was in a position to spend five or ten lakhs of rupees for the purchase of the site, and if not it would be useless troubling about the information.

Dr. Blaney had the same views as Dr. Cowasjee, but supported the amendment on the ground that it might be well to find out whether Government would do anything to enable the Corporation to take up the property, and make it worthy of the Gate of Western India.

After some further discussion the amendment was adopted.

OVER-BRIDGES.

Mr. Roughton also moved "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report to the Corporation what is the present state of affair as regards the proposed erection of over-bridges at Chowpatty, Falkland Road, and Frere Road, respectively, and whether there is any likelihood of any of these bridges being completed within the present century."

The Corporation was generally of opinion that it was time some movement was made in the matter. The motion was adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned until Thursday next.

MILITARY NEWS.

The following Baroda officers have been granted leave of absence:—Captain A. Lynn, Commanding H. H.'s F.S.R. Cavalry, for six months, to Europe; Captain E. Lynn, Commanding H. H.'s Moti Khas Paga, three months, to Simla; Captain C. de Cunha Dumar, Commanding H. H.'s 3rd Regiment Infantry, three months to Goa; and Captain W. A. Lynn, Commanding H. H.'s 4th Regiment Infantry, three months to Bombay.

The following officers have assumed the command of the Regiments noted against their names:—Lieutenant F. H. Nissen, Second-in-Command, H. H.'s F. S. R. Cavalry; Lieutenant Janardhan Sadashiv, Second-in-Command, H. H.'s Moti Khas Paga; Lieutenant Dada Saheb Gaekwar, Second-in-Command, H. H.'s 3rd Regiment Infantry; and Brigade-Major Sheikh Ebrahim, H. H.'s 4th Regiment Infantry.

Lieutenant H. Cormack, Second-in-Command, H. H.'s 4th Regiment Infantry, retired from his service on May 1, 1892, and Mr. R. Hardie, has been appointed Lieutenant in his place by H. H.'s order on June 1, 1892.

Owing to the serious accumulation of work in the office of the Commissary-General, Western Circle, Colonel Patch has strongly asked for third Personal Assistant. The Government of India being satisfied of the justness of the application has recommended it to the Secretary of State for sanction, which is expected to be received very shortly.

Major-General R. C. Stewart, C. B., A.-D.-C., Commanding the Burma District, proceeded on sixty days' privilege leave, on May 30.

Major H. B. Jeffreys, Royal Artillery, Assistant Adjutant-General, Myingyan District, has been transferred to the Southern District, vacated by Captain Gall, Royal Fusiliers, on completion of tenure of appointment.

The Lascars attached to the Ordnance Department in India are being re-organised and a battalion or corps of about 700 men, will be formed on fighting lines for work in the defences at sea-ports. These men will be on a distinct footing to those serving in arsenals and factories. It is intended to replace the Tindals or Lascars by the appointment of havildars and Naiks.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

The following is a return of prices of the staple food grain jowari, as they stood on the 2nd June in the talukas of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country affected by scarcity:—

District.	Talukas.	Jowari (per rupee). Lbs.	Tolas.
Bijapur	Badami	30	0
	Bagalkot	28	0
	Bagevadi	31	38
	Bijapur	29	30
	Hungund	30	0
	Muddebihal	26	29
	Sindgi	36	30
	Indi	36	30
Dharwar	Ron	30	8
	Navalgund	29	8
	Gadag	29	29
Belgaum	Athni	29	0
	Gokak	29	0
	Parasgad	28	0
Poona	Junnar	24	4
	Indapur	33	4
	Khed	29	29
	Sirur	28	0
	Purandhar	30	0
	Bhimthadi	29	33
	Baramati	29	19
	Haveli	28	11
	Maval	30	0
Satara	Khanapur	26	10
	Man	27	6
	Khatav	27	20
	Tasgaon	27	3
	Phaltan	29	12
	Khandala	33	16
	Atpadi (Aundh)	29	27
		(Second Sort).	
Sholapur	Pandharpur	30	25
	Sangola	29	30
	Malsiras	31	20

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 28th May, 1892, on 461 miles open.

——	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	92,000	3,37,000	4,000	4,33,000
Or per mile of Railway	199	731	9	939
For previous 20 weeks of half-year.	19,47,122	47,41,380	1,04,989	67,93,491
Total for 21 weeks.	20,39,122	50,78,380	1,08,989	72,26,491
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	95,178	2,77,116	6,394	3,78,688
Per mile of Ry do.	206	601	14	821
Total to corresponding date do	19,79,456	48,28,822	1,11,314	69,19,592

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 54,312
Do. to date ..... „ 3,06,899

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 5th June, 1892.
[Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah	29·645
Temperature of the Air	81·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·9
Dew Point	73·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·810
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	9·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·2
Minimum do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·2
General Directions of Wind	SW, SSW, NW, WSW, SSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *	205
Fall of Rain	0·21
Total fall during month	0·67
„ year	0·78
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 6th	1·44

* From midnight to midnight.

The annual meeting of the Ladies' Grand Council of the Primrose League was held, on May 13, at Princes' Hall. The Duke of Norfolk presided. The report stated that the members numbered 1,370, as compared with 1,228 last year. The income amounted to £2,037, and the expenses to £1,586, leaving a balance of £451. Mrs. Mallock moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Miss Hill, supported by Earl Cadogan, and carried.

CHEATING THE MUNICIPALITY.

Before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Dayal Lalljee, and his servant Lilladhar Bhowan, were prosecuted on charges of cheating and attempting to cheat the Bombay Municipality of Rs. 63-13, which sum was originally charged as town-duty on a consignment of sugar at the time of importation. This money was ordered to be paid back by Rao Sahib Veerparsad Tapiprasad, Revenue and Refund Officer in the Bombay Municipality, on its exportation from Bombay to Barsi station. Mr. Crawford, solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. Brown and Mr. Balcrishna Kirtikar defended.

Dustoor Eduljee Pestonjee Sanjana was re-called.

Mr. Crawford told the Magistrate that since the last hearing he had received intelligence regarding the *chittywalla* business transacted by the witness, Eduljee, which would probably induce him to lay a charge against him, and he, therefore, would relinquish his examination lest it should prejudice the witness in the mind of the Court.

In cross-examination Mr. Brown elicited that the witness, Eduljee, worked his office at Mandvie Bunder with three clerks, whose business was the preparation of documents on which refunds were claimed. Witness would certainly be the loser in cases where refunds were neither payable nor could be granted on the claims he had brought in view of prospective profits, &c.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Crawford asked the Magistrate to stop the witness, Eduljee, leaving the Court as a charge was pending against him.

The complainant, Rao Sahib Veerprasad Tapiprasad, here filed an information charging witness, Dustoor Eduljee Pestonjee Sanjana, with cheating in respect of a sum of Rs. 141-2-0, which defalcation had been discovered in the examination of his books as refund of town duty and obtained on the alleged exportation of some 200 bags of sugar, on which duty had been duly paid at the time of importation in Bombay. In that investigation it transpired that the alleged importation was in relation to a consignment of cocoanuts and not sugar as had been declared, and that there was nothing that entitled the refund which had been fraudulently obtained from the Municipality by misrepresentation.

The accused declined to give any further explanation relating to the charge than that it was probable that a certain Chatoorbhooj Laljee, the consignor of the bags, had made an application and received the amount of refund in his (Eduljee's) name.

Dustoor Eduljee was enlarged on bail in Rs. 1,000 personal recognisance and a surety, for a similar amount. The hearing of this case was adjourned.

Samuel Solomon, clerk to the accused Eduljee, was next called, and in cross-examination by Mr. Brown, deposed that he went to the railway station for the purpose of examining the marks on the goods to ascertain if they were right or wrong. Brokers who discharged the goods used to change the marks from H A H H to H J H A at the station on the consignment notes. He was sent there by Eduljee. Witness went to the Municipal Offices once or twice a month to get the refunds. When he went there he only took one receipt signed. Before receiving the money the receipts were to be passed for payment. Before passing them the exact amount was checked. No amount was entered in the receipt which was in fact signed in blank and the amount afterwards written in.

Muggunlal Maneckla1 next deposed that after the claim was passed he went to the Municipal Offices to get the money. He had only one receipt form left, and the duplicate of it was kept in the Municipal Offices at the time the claim was passed. At the time he filled in the tickets the receipt form was not signed. It was usual to fill them in before it was signed. At the time witness filled in the particulars in Exhibit D it was not signed. The amount was not filled in by him in either of the receipts. He was a servant in the employ of Edulji Pestonji. It was part of his duties to go to the Municipal Offices for refunds. Witness had taken the claims to the Municipal Offices to get the refunds; but he did not get the money the first time he took the papers. They were only then lodged there. Afterwards the receipt was given to him by his master when he went to the Municipal Offices and received money. Witness did not see the receipts signed. He received payment of D Form, which was Rs. 159-3, and he endorsed his signature upon it. The money witness gave to his master.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brown.—The receipts Exhibits A and D witness received from his master. Witness did not know whether the duplicate receipt was ever signed. He believed the papers he left in the Municipal Offices were one application form, two receipts, and as many railway forms as were necessary.

Re-examined witness said that the signature purporting to be Dyal Lalji's was there when witness signed his name on Form A.

Edward Charles Reynolds, an invoice clerk in the G. I. P. Railway Goods Department, Wari Bunder, said the invoices of the consignment to which the notes numbered 217-116, 203-192, 203-233, 214-194, 258-153 referred were made by witness. Two of those consignment notes actually passed through witness's hands, and were obtained from his Company's office. The forms were distributed to the clerks in the Invoice Branch according to the stations of destination.

Ragunath Dawjee, weighing foreman at Wari Bunder, G. I. P. Railway, next deposed that he received Note A5 from the second accused. Witnessed weighed the goods mentioned in the note, and entered the weight and destination to Barsi.

Rustomjee Hormusjee, the weigher of the goods referred to in the consignment note, said he did not sign the railway certificates for 90 instead of the 9 bags of sugar. The certificates were for 9 bags and the word nine was also written. The "ty" to make it ninety" must have been added afterwards. He signed the certificates in reference to Exhibit D5. The description of the goods in the consignment, which was cocoanuts, was changed in the certificates to sugar. He did not think he would be so foolish as to append his signature for 225 bags without weighing them. He thought one or two blank forms were inserted among a number of proper forms, and when the signatures were thus fraudulently obtained the particulars were subsequently filled in by the parties. The railway certificates in relation to the consignment note of E5 witness pronounced as false.

Rustomjee Pestonjee and Ganesh Wiswanath deposed to weighing the goods in the other consignment notes.

Bhicajee Dhondoo said he weighed the consigment mentioned in E5, and signed the certificate. The note was brought to him by Dayal Lalljee's man, Lilladhar Bhowan, and it purported to have been signed by somebody, but witness could not say by whom as he did not read Guzerati.

Jamshedjee Rustomjee, Head-Foreman, G. I. P. Railway, Wari Bunder, next deposed that consignment note A5 only showed 9 bags of sugar, and he signed the railway certificate in duplicate on the strength of the weigher's signature, whose duty was to see the weights, marks, consignment number, and the station of destination, and were correctly entered.

Cross-examined witnessed said that the weigher should sign the certificates at the time of weighing goods.

Charles Aldridge, Assistant Foreman, G. I. P. Railway Co., Wari Bunder, deposed that he signed the certificates after seeing the weigher's signature, and did not compare their contents with any of the documents. Witness saw that the number of the packages in figures and in words were similar.

Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Koyajee, town-duty refund examiner, in the Bombay Municipality, produced his merchant's signature book and showed that of Dayal Lalljee. Witness did not know him, and he thought the signature was made by a party also unknown to him. It was usual to take the signatures of all the partners in a firm of merchants.

Jaitha Kachra, partner in the firm of Dayal Lalljee, was next called and identified a number of his signatures on documents on the strength of which refunds had been received. In the firm's books witness pointed to two items of Rs. 30 and Rs. 35-14 that were received from Eduljee Pestonjee on November 8 and 29, 1891, respectively.

The case was adjourned till 2-30 p.m. on Saturday afternoon.

A Berlin correspondent learns that the stay of the Russian Empress in Denmark will be somewhat longer than that of her husband, her nervousness having recently increased. It is stated that the Czarina still suffers from the effects of the Borki catastrophe, and added to this is her anxiety about the Grand Duke George and the little Grand Duchess Olga, with whom the message treatment does not seem to have answered as well as was expected. General Gresser's sudden death was a great blow to the Imperial couple. How much the Czar esteemed him is seen from a telegram of condolence which he sent from Gatchina to the General's widow, in which he says simply: "This man's death is an irreparable loss to me." The Czarina also telegraphed from Abbas Tuman to the widow, and expressed her deepest sympathy. It had always been a great comfort to her to know that every step taken by the Czar was watched by General Gresser's Argus eyes. It is known that the General twice succeeded in discovering in time plots to murder the Czar. In one these, in the eighties, poisoned bombs were to have been used.

THE PAHANG RISING.

A message for Temerloh, dated 17th May, says:—The Sultan, with his body-guard and a large following, entered the Semantan on Friday afternoon, 13th inst., about 2 o'clock, for the purpose of proceeding up-stream to join his son's force at Lubok Trua. He did not make much progress that afternoon, just a few miles or so, but he went ahead very speedily after that. On Sunday, 15th instant, some more of Tungku Allee's messengers arrived at Temerloh with the information that the Sultan had reached Batu Ampat; and that he expected to be at Lubok Trua that Sunday night. Tungku Allee reports that there was a smart skirmish with the ex-Orang Kayah's forces at Lubok Trua, which was of very short duration, and apparently there was no casualty on either side. When the attacking party landed they found the place completely deserted, and that the people who had recently left the stockade had cleared into the jungle. This is unfortunate in so far as it means that, instead of there now only being a river campaign, the Sultan will have to hunt the ex-Orang Kayah in the jungle, which operation may probably extend over several months. The many advantages which are afforded in a dense jungle, such as exist in Pahang, for giving cover to fugitives, and especially the indigenous human species, renders it almost impossibly that the work of hunting out the ex-Orang Kayah can be done quickly; and, indeed, if the matter is finished within the next two, or even three months, it will be looked upon by the officials here as an extremely satisfactory piece of work. The influence which may be brought to bear upon the ex-Orang Kayah and this following is the absence of a food-supply. It is impossible for him to obtain supplies from the river, for that has been cut off now for many weeks, and unless he has a fairly good supply of rice securely stowed away in some spot in the jungle, the ex-Orang Kayah must really be getting badly off for food. From the reports received from the Semantan, it would appear that the rebels are badly off for food, which, if true, of course implies that they will not penetrate far into the jungle, for though his table is a very meagre one, the Malay cannot go far, nor can he do much work unless his inner man is nourished. Of course, the Sultan's forces will be supplied by the Government; and they will draw their rice and fish from Temerloh, which is now looked upon as the depot. The Sultan's allied forces (that is to say, his son's, Tungku Allee, and his own) which have already gone up the Semantan, and no doubt, ere this, have joined at Lubok Trua, number altogether about fifteen hundred men, and it takes some rice to feed a force like this. The force is even yet being augmented from the various *campongs* along the river. On Sunday, 15th instant, about fifty Malays came into Timerloh from a place up-stream called Temerling, which is just beyond Pulau Tawar. The *Penghulu* of the District has sent the men down, while he went away to call others; as that there may be expected another lot of men down from the same district shortly. The Ethel arrived here from Pekan on Sunday, bringing up about one hundred and eighty muzzle-loading rifles and a quantity of ammunition, which is intended for the Sultan's men. Seeing, however, that the men have already gone up-stream, and probably, by this time, have commenced a jungle hunt, it was deemed to be useless to send them up these guns, so that the latter will remain at the depot for the time. The Ethel also towed up a barge containing a quantity of telegraph wire, which is for the proposed line between Lipis and Raub, approximately a distance of forty miles. On Monday morning the Ethel set off down-stream to pick up a couple of rice boats, which were some days out from Pekan, and to bring them with all haste to Temerloh, as the rice here is getting rather low.

THE JUNGLE HUNT COMMENCES.

Temerloh, 19th May.—Yesterday afternoon messengers arrived from the Sultan's force at Lubok Trua bringing the information that a force of five hundred of the Sultan's men had gone into the jungle to give chase to the ex-Orang Kayah and his followers. These five hundred men have gone up in charge of the various Panglimas of Pahang. It was reported that before they had commenced the march and while out fishing in the river they were fired upon by the rebels. Five shots were fired, but fortunately the aim was not good and nobody was injured. The Sultan's men were sent into the jungle on Sunday, 15th instant, so that they have been nearly four days already in conducting the chase. It is said that the ex-Orang Kayah has about four hundred men with him, and thus the question arises whether a force of five hundred is sufficient to take up the hunt. However, the Sultan should know what he is doing and probably the sending of such an apparently small force into the jungle is merely a piece of strategy on his part.

Mr. Rodger is still at Temerloh and he talks of going up as far as Lipis as soon as the Ethel comes back with the rice boats.

We hear that Colonel Walker and the Sikhs at Raub are going, or have gone, after Mat Kela, who is a suspected accomplice in the recent murders on the Tras-Raub route.

Pekan, Pahang, 18th May.—The Government stockades have all been completed and they are now occupied by Sikhs. There are three of these stockades, and the formation is that of a triangle for the defence of Pekan Bharu only. One is opposite the Residency, and where the Treasury weighing shed stood hitherto; one is next the large jetty and near the Opium and Spirit Farms premises; and the other is what was once Mr. Lockhart's quarters, which has, for the nonce, been converted into a "kubu." The central—and most important—stockade is, I suppose, the gaol, where, it is believed, the Europeans will flock to in case of necessity. I have been told that the quantity of timber supplied by the Pahang Exploration Company from the Kuala for building the stockades in Pekan comes up to something like 50 or 60 tons.—*Straits Times.*

AFGHAN AND FRONTIER NEWS.

A correspondent gives the following explanation of the Amir's recent clemency towards the Afghan refugees in India. It is, he says, the direct result of a representation made by a Sardar at Rawalpindi. It appears that Sardar Yar Muhammad Khan, Baraksai, and his followers were compelled to leave Kabul on the installation of Amir Abdul Rahman, and lived as refugees at Peshawar and Rawalpindi. A short time ago the Sardar wrote explaining the hardships to which he and his followers were subjected by being exiled from their country, and asked his Highness to either call them back to Kabul or put an end to them. The message was delivered to the Amir in durbar, and is said to have moved the Amir to tears. He at once ordered that the Sardar, together with his followers, should return to Kabul, where his estate will be restored to him, and an allowance of Rs. 2,000 per annum be given him from the Treasury. The news was promulgated in the Punjab, and a number of refugees have since returned to their country with the exception of those belonging to the Kazilbash tribe, against whom the Amir still entertains bitter hatred.

There are two rival Mullahs in Swat. One is Sayad Sheikh Nahamkar, of the Kaka Khel tribe, and the other is known as Mulla Manki. Both these are trying to secure as many followers as they can, and a few days ago there was an open conflict between the followers of the two Mullahs. Guns, swords and sticks are said to have been used on both sides, the result being four killed and several wounded, and more fighting is expected.

A few days ago a student, after finishing his education in a Mahomedan school on the Peshawar frontier, was returning to his village. On the way he was attacked by some bad characters of the Utman Khel tribe, who murdered him and burnt his body with three copies of the *Koran* which he had on his person. This incensed the followers of Mulla Manki, who attacked the village of Kot, where the outrage is alleged to have been committed. We hear that some officials at Peshawar, together with a *jirga*, have gone to the scene of the disturbance to effect a compromise.—*C. & M. Gazette.*

The proposal to tax foreigners in France is not approved by the Parliamentary Committee on the subject. The report to the Chamber, however, recommends that aliens should be obliged to satisfy the authorities as to their antecedents and movements.

All the papers appear to suppose that the Queen's visite to Costebelle was a prodigious benefit to the hotel-keepers and trades-people of Hyeres. This is quite a mistake (according to the *World*), for the overwhelming rush of British and American tourists who are alleged to have been attracted there is as purely imaginary as the enormous sums of money which are reported to have expended in the place. The fact is that, inasmuch as two of the Costebelle hotels were taken for the Queen, and as the greater part of the remaining one was engaged for the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of Rutland, and other personages connected with the Court, there was really very little accommodation left for ordinary visitors; consequently there were unprecedentedly few strangers going about during the Queen's stay, and the number of passing tourists was exceedingly limited.

THE CURE FOR INDIAN FAMINES.

The question of the prevention of the famines which threaten now and again to recur in our vast Indian possessions, and which, when they come, mean so much misery and suffering to millions of our fellow-creatures, writes the *Oracle* in reporting an interview with General Sir Arthur Cotton, R.E., Madras, K.C.S.I., is a subject that for nearly half a century has engaged the earnest attention of financiers, statesmen, and political economists. Some of those who have thought deeply on the subject, and have had the advantage also of many years' experience in India, hold to the opinion that an immense system of irrigation works is the only absolute method of preventing the recurrence of these horrible visitations, which never pass over the country without leaving behind their course a host of victims, and which encourage by their terrible weakening of the people other evil diseases; while this view is not so strongly held by those who may be called the official classes.

One of the former class, a man of great distinction as an engineer, is General Sir Arthur Thos. Cotton, late of the Royal Engineers, and with this gentleman, a few days ago, a representative of the *Oracle* had an interview at his charming residence, "Woodcot," in the beautiful district of Dorking, where, full of years and honors, he has retired to spend the remaining days of his life. Though born in 1803, and therefore, at the present moment, being nearly ninety years of age, Sir A. Cotton is as full of vivacity on the subject of India as a young man in the prime of life, and to the suggestions of our representative that he should give the public his views and ideas upon the subject of the prevention of Indian famines, gave a ready and courteous acquiescence.

In order to show that the subject of Indian administration is one of which Sir A. Cotton has a considerable knowledge, it may be as well to state that he entered the Madras Army in 1819, became Colonel of Engineers in 1854, and served with distinction in the first Burmese War. In 1861 he received the honor of Knighthood for his activity in developing the resources of India, and after a visit to this country, was entertained at a public dinner before returning to the East. Five years later he was nominated a Knight-Commander of the Star of India, on the re-organisation of that order, and the next year was nominated a Lieutenant-General in the army, and placed on the fixed establishment of general officers, attaining the rank of General in 1876, and in the following year was placed on the retired list.

Sir A. Cotton has had no less than forty-five years' experience of irrigation matters in India, so that he speaks with an authority on this subject which very few can pretend to parallel. With regard to his public works in India, the natives themselves, some years ago, paid an admirable tribute of respect to Sir Arthur (then Captain) Cotton, for in an address to the Duke of Buckingham, the Governor of Madras, the ryots of the district of Trichinopoly said:—"It was in Trichinopoly that the earliest triumph of hydraulic science was achieved by Captain Cotton. He conceived and carried out the bold idea of controlling the Colleroon by means of a gigantic masonry dam, so as to arrest the drying up of the Cauvery, while he bridled the Godavery, a river four miles broad at the chosen point, in a similar way and with still more magnificent results."

Our representative found the General in his charming morning room, which looks out upon as fair a scene of sylvan beauty as can be found in Surrey's pleasant bye-ways, and having offered the rites of hospitality to his visitor, he proceeded at once to the subject.

"The question of the recurrence of these terrible famines," he commenced, "is a very important one; but the difficulty is we cannot get any Government to look at the matter in the correct light. We got a committee on the subject five years ago, in 1887, but nothing came of it. The Government of the day had been so pressed on the subject that they at last consented to appoint a committee, but it was a committee to prevent investigation! and not to assist it. In fact it was a packed committee. The only member of the House who was practically acquainted with the subject was General Sir George Balfour, and he was not allowed to sit on the committee. I was told that he actually applied and was refused. I was also told that a lady, who was deeply interested in the matter, got hold of some of the members of the committee and made them promise they would examine me. Well, I gave evidence as to the vast necessity for enormous works of irrigation, and what was the result? In my presence Mr. Fawcett, a member of the committee, asked the Chairman to suppress the principal part of my evidence."

"What was the reason of that?"

"The prejudice that is felt against spending large sums of money in irrigation works. If it was for railways the Government would think nothing of granting one or two millions of money, but to execute the necessary works at Godavery as a defence against famine it has taken forty years! at the rate of £30,000 a-year. I asked Sir Charles Wood, then Secretary for India, to supply money for the works more freely. His answer was, 'It's very easy for you, Engineers, to urge these works, but you haven't got to provide the money.' He was at that time providing millions a-year for railways, without a question or the least difficulty. My reply was, 'The Engineers have already increased the revenue of Godavery by £100,000 a-year, and it is rapidly increasing still (it is now £400,000 a-year above its former revenue), and we only ask for £50,000 a-year, one half of what we ourselves have provided."

"You ought to be well qualified to speak on this subject, Sir Arthur."

"Well, I have had fifty years' experience in public works for the material improvement of India, and during that time I suggested, projected, and executed some of the largest works of hydraulic engineering ever constructed, and some of them with the greatest results, I believe, ever obtained from the outlay, always excepting the Suez Canal. Twenty-six of the years I speak of were passed in charge of the public works in the very districts in Madras where the terrible famine prevailed, and where it has been prevented solely by the works that were executed. There is now at the present time great danger of another famine, and what does Mr. Carzon, the Under-Secretary of State for India, say in reply to questions put in the House of Commons? He says that three works of irrigation are now in course of construction in the Carnatic. It is now sixteen years since the last famine occurred in that portion of India most subject to such a calamity, in which no less than four millions of our fellow-creatures perished. The proof of how thoroughly the Government has dealt with this matter is shown in the fact that, after that trifling interval, they are now constructing two or three comparatively quite insignificant works, one of which—the only one of any size—will not be in operation for years, and it is hundreds of miles from the heart of the famine country in the extreme south of the Carnatic. In Madras there are eleven districts under the north-east monsoon, four of which have been provided with effective works, in addition to the two native states of Hyderabad and Mysore, which are under our protection, and the southern districts of Bombay. These parts contain about thirty millions of people of whom in the last famine, as I have told you, four millions died; and what the Government say now is that, within twenty years of that awful calamity, irrigation works for about 150,000 acres, producing food for 300,000 people out of thirty millions (or about one per cent. of the population), will be opened. What would be supposed of a man who, when accused of letting his children die of hunger, replied as a defence that he was just going to buy a penny bun to supply ten of them that were still alive with food? Well, that is the sort of thing the Government are now doing. After the awful calamity of 1876 one would naturally suppose that a strong commission would have been appointed to grapple with the entire subject, and to lay before the Government great comprehensive works which could be immediately commenced and carried out with vigor, so as to be ready for the next certain failure of the rains. But no, nothing but supineness and neglect."

"What would you suggest should be done, Sir Arthur?"

"I would suggest that what is wanted is irrigation works of half-a-million acres in each of our own districts, costing, perhaps, two millions in each, or fifteen millions in all; with assistance also to Hyderabad and Mysore."

"Would the works be a certain prevention of famine?"

"Without doubt. There is plenty of water in the rivers Kistna, Godavery, and Cauvery.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE late Professor James Thomson, elder brother of Lord Kelvin, was born in Belfast in 1822, and while a boy removed to Glasgow with his father, who had been appointed to the professorship of mathematics in Glasgow University. He was educated as an engineer in the works of Sir William Fairbairn, and started business in Belfast. His great invention is the vortex turbine, which replaced the old gigantic water-wheels, and he executed many important works at home and abroad, for example, the Lagan Navigation Works and the drainage of Demerara. In 1857 he became professor of civil engineering in Queen's College, Belfast, and in 1872 succeeded Professor Rankine in the chair of engineering, Glasgow University. Three years go he retired, owing to failing sight.

Professor Thomson almost realised the popular but somewhat antiquated notion of a scientific man, as embodied in "Pickwick," that is to say, a simple-minded philosopher, with apparently little knowledge of the world, and certain foibles or eccentricities of manner which provoked a smile, without, however, bating a jot of the respect, affection, and admiration in which he was held. He appeared to live only for science, and happily his aims were not disappointed, for he has left his mark on pure as well as applied science. His study of the relation between the pressure and the melting point of ice is classical, and may be said to have directed Clausius, Rankine, and Lord Kelvin to their treatment of the science of heat. His last paper on "The Grand Currents of Atmospheric Circulation," completed a month or two ago, was accepted by the Royal Society as the Barkerian lecture for the year.

During a conversation with Mr. Ives, the American photographer, who has been showing his new process of colour photography at the Royal Institution, we learned from him that he has given up his intention of going to Scotland to obtain views of scenery there. He is going to Switzerland instead, and after that, in August, to the Yellowstone Park, to take a series of views with a new and improved camera which is to be made for him.

After his lecture at the Royal Institution, on Tuesday last, Mr. Ives exhibited a model of his new apparatus for showing his colour photographs in the manner of the stereoscope. It is a small wooden box capable of standing on a drawing-room table like an ordinary stereoscope. The eye of the observer is applied to a small spyglass on the top and the coloured picture is seen in the interior by light entering from without. The subject chosen by Mr. Ives was a bouquet of English flowers, and the effect was both pretty and faithful, all the tints of the flowers being well rendered. Mr. Ives is still developing the various applications of his discovery, for example, the printing of colour photographs, which he thinks will be best accomplished by the Woodbury process.

Professor Barnard, of San Francisco, reports that the new comet has a complicated system of tails. As many as half-a-dezen distinct branches can be counted proceeding from the head, some of which are curiously curved. Telescopic photographs show that in less than twenty-four hours the third tail had extended to a length of ten million miles, while the northern tail had completely vanished. Portions of the tail were seen to make abrupt angles with their original source.

In his work on "Teratogeny," Dr. Dareste has given the results of a number of experiments he has made on the production of monsters or monstrosities during animal development. He demonstrates that monsters are not the results of pathological changes in the embryo, as hitherto supposed, but modifications of the processes of organic evolution such as bring about the differences between individuals and races in mankind. By hatching the chick of a fowl artificially, while subjecting the egg to unusual conditions, such as shaking it from time to time, varnishing it, exposing it to rapid changes of temperature, he can produce monstrosities analagous to those observed in the case of mankind. The changes occur during the earliest period of the embryonic life, and follow two directions, namely, arrest of development and union of homologous parts. The first of these makes the embryonic condition permanent in the individual, and the other yields what are called "double monsters."

The new science of experimental psychology is expected to yield great results in the future. It aims at nothing short of measuring the mental capacities of men as the anthropometrist measures their physical capacities. Even if it fails in the case of the individual, it is expected to succeed in the case of the aggregate. Among the points to be investigated are the rate of muscular movement, the rapidity of nervous impulse, the rate of forgetting the time of reaction, the sensibility to pain, the judgment of passing time, and so on.

Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, a well-known American anthropologist, advocates the claims of anthropology as a branch of University education. His plan includes courses of at least 30 or 40 lectures on the science, and twice as many hours of laboratory work, making measurements and studying implements, fabrics, and so on. Library and field work would also be comprised in the curriculum. Intending specialists would require to give two or three years to the study.

Dr. Collignon, 42, Rue de la Paix, Cherbourg, France, a well known anthropologist, whose researches on the tribes of North Africa are classical, has just published a scheme for international anthropological observations, of which full particulars can be obtained by writing to him. His programme includes directions for actual measurements of racial types. Among the chief desiderata are the height, weight and girth, the colours of the eyes and hair, the character of the nose, and the dimensions of the head.

Suetonius, in his life of Cæsar, says that he used to ride a remarkable horse, "which had feet that were almost human, the hoofs being cleft like toes." It was born in his own stables, and, as the soothsayers declared it showed its owner would be lord of the world, he reared it with great care and was the first to mount it; it would allow no other rider." It is well known to science that the main functional toe of each foot in a horse is the third digit, corresponding to the middle finger of the human hand. Two "splint bones," one on each side of the main cannon bone, are present under the skin. These are the remnants of two other toes possessed by the zoological ancestors of the horse.

Even now the splint bones occasionally support extra digits, either beneath the skin or as external toes. The horse then appears to have two or more hoofs on one foot. Dr. O. C. Marsh, the American palæontologist, has recently found that such survivals are not so rare as might be thought, especially in America, where the wild mustangs of the South Western praries are apt to "throw back" on the extinct types. The extra digits are generally better developed on the fore than on the hind feet. Examples exist which supply all the missing digits except the fifth, which corresponds to the small toe. There are three skeletons of these four-toed horses in the Yale Museum. One is that of the famous horse Clique, which is said to have come from Texas, and died in 1891. On each fore-foot, there was an extra digit of good size—a second hoof in fact—and the others were under the skin. The "Cuban horse" had well marked extra digits on each foot; and the "Horned Horse of Texas" had an external extra digit on each fore foot and two on each hind foot. The hoofs of the extra digits were pointed (perhaps with the aid of art) and appeared like incurving prongs flanking the hoofs.

We recently mentioned that an albino or white lobster had been caught in the waters of Maine, U.S.A., and we may add that not along ago a bright blue lobster was also taken off Cape Elizabeth, in the same quarter. The back was of an indigo blue colour, shading off in paler tints, and the lower part was of pure white. The under part of one of the claws was also a pure white. The animal was eleven inches long, and while one claw was full-sized the other was very small. Not long ago a lobster was caught in that part which was marked along the back with a line, and on one side of the line its body was a bright red, on the other a vivid green. It is now in the Smithsonian Institution.

An interesting scientific toy attracting notice in America is the "gyrating balls." Two wooden balls of the same diameter are linked by a slender rubber band, attached by staples to the wood. While holding one ball fast in one hand, the band is twisted by rolling the other ball in a circular path on the floor. When the band is twisted up the free ball is grasped in the hand, and both balls are released at once. The band untwists and the balls gyrate round each other in a circle. Their inertia causes them to retwist the band in the opposite direction, and untwist it again. The process is kept up until the original store of energy is exhausted.

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